

## Iraq, Iran to exchange PoWs in Turkey

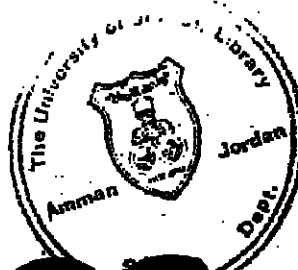
ANKARA (R) — Iraq is to fly 180 Iranian prisoners of war to Ankara Sunday as part of an exchange of captives between Tehran and Baghdad arranged by the International Committee of Red Cross, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said Saturday. An Iraqi plane carrying the Iranian prisoners is scheduled to arrive around midday, but it is not yet clear when Iran will deliver a similar number of Iraqi captives, the spokesman told Reuters. "They will come later, but we don't know yet whether it will be hours or days later," he said. "The whole thing is arranged by the International Red Cross. Turkey is only involved because it is the site of the exchange." Last May, the two sides exchanged 32 prisoners each at Ankara airport almost simultaneously in the first swap of its kind since the Gulf war began more than three years ago.

Iraq expects Iranian offensive, page 2

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز صحيفة سياسية مستقلة منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"



## King Hassan to address OIC team

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco was due to chair a meeting here Saturday of a commission set up by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to negotiate the terms of Egypt's return to the 45-member body, diplomatic sources said. The three-member commission will then travel to Cairo for talks with President Hosni Mubarak on a decision taken at last week's Islamic summit in Casablanca to invite Egypt back. Egypt was suspended from the OIC after its separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979. The commission is led by President Sekou Toure of Guinea and includes the foreign ministers of Iraq and Pakistan, Tareq Aziz and Yaqub Khan. OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti will also attend. Mr. Aziz and Mr. Yaqub Khan arrived here Friday night and Mr. Sekou Toure was expected later Saturday. After talks with Mr. Mubarak, the commission will report back to the OIC.

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## Boussissou to be buried in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Palestinian poet Mouine Boussissou, who died of a heart attack in London this week, will be buried in Cairo Sunday, Palestinian sources said Saturday. Mr. Boussissou, 53, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and a noted literary figure, had lived in Cairo with his family for the past few years. The sources said his body was expected to arrive from London late Saturday. He was found dead in his London hotel room on Tuesday.

## Mubarak to visit 4 African states

CAIRO (A.P.) — President Hosni Mubarak is to begin a tour of four African countries next week, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported in its Saturday edition. It said the tour, which will include Zaire, Tanzania, Kenya and Somalia, will start Tuesday and last for about eight days.

## Arab League regrets Herzog's African tour

TUNIS (R) — The Arab League has expressed "regret and indignation" over Israeli President Chaim Herzog's recent visits to Zaire and Liberia. A spokesman for the 22-member organisation, quoted by the Tunisian news agency, said Mr. Herzog had tried to prejudice Arab-African cooperation during the visit.

## Klibi to visit India next week

PARIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi will make a two-day working visit to India starting next Monday as a guest of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The Algerian news agency monitored in Paris reported Friday.

## Assad back at presidential palace

DAMASCUS (A.P.) — President Hafez Al Assad, who has been recovering from a heart condition, returned to his offices in the presidential palace of Al Mohajerin Saturday. Mr. Assad fell ill last November, and Syrian spokesmen first said that he had an emergency appendectomy. Later, however, Syrian defence Minister Mustafa Tlass said that Mr. Assad had heart troubles set off by exhaustion but had not had a heart attack.

## Sudan, Egypt discuss Chad

CAIRO (A.P.) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri and Egyptian Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala met in the Sudanese capital Khartoum Saturday and discussed the latest developments in Chad, the official Middle East News Agency reported. Following the meeting Field Marshal Abu Ghazala told reporters the two sides had discussed "what has been happening in Chad and other areas, what should be done, and the means of Sudanese-Egyptian co-ordination in this matter."

France repositions forces in Chad, page 8

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## 'No Jordanian rapid deployment force planned' • 'Egypt should return to Arab fold'

# King calls for Jordanian-Palestinian action

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday called on the Arabs, starting with Jordanians and Palestinians, to take the initiative in working out a solution for the Palestinian problem.

Speaking at two press conferences to Arab and foreign press corps, the King said: "We have waited for a long time. We have been receiving shocks and our action has always been just to react. But even our reactions were either late or failed to solve our problems."

"Therefore," the King pointed out, "it is time for the Arabs, starting with Jordanians and Palestinians, to take the initiative." The King said he is going to resume talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on finding a joint platform for future political moves shortly after he returns from a private visit to the U.S. for a medical check-up. A bleeding stomach ulcer caused the King to be hospitalised for several days at the beginning of this month. The King said he would leave on his trip within a few days.

Commenting on reports that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is expected to visit Jordan

soon, King Hussein revealed that he had extended an open invitation to the Egyptian president during the non-aligned summit in New Delhi last year, but did not mention a fixed date for the visit.

### 'No rapid deployment force'

Asked on reports that Jordan plans to form a "rapid deployment force" with support from the United States, King Hussein said: "We have no intention of forming such a force."

"The whole Jordanian army was, and still is, a force that fights to defend Arab rights and Arab causes everywhere as this has already happened in Kuwait and Oman," the King added.

The Jordanian army, King Hussein said, "is the army of the Great Arab Revolt and its members carry the insignia of the Arab army and therefore it is essentially an Arab army for all Arabs and we are ready to help defend all Arabs."



His Majesty King Hussein Saturday holds a press conference with Arab and foreign journalists (Petra photo)

The Jordanian army, the King explained, "will never engage in a war on behalf of others because in Jordan we base our policies on our national interests and the interests of the Arab Nation."

"Obviously, to be effective, we need to increase our ability through some modern equipment," the King said. He added that assistance from the United States would be one way to do this. He said, though, that he could not envision the stationing of U.S. personnel in Jordan.

The King also said he would be going to the United States "in the next few days" for medical checkups and added that "opp-

ortunities might arise" for meetings with U.S. officials.

### 'Syrian elements'

King Hussein accused "elements in Syria" of being behind assassination attempts against Jordanian diplomats abroad. Several attempts were made last year against the lives of Jordanian diplomats including Jordanian ambassadors to Italy and India.

The King described the attacks as "evil and despicable." "However, we are all soldiers of our cause and we have to accept sacrifices," he said.

The King said that Jordan has

taken a number of measures to prevent similar attempts in the future.

### Parliament — internal issue

He reiterated that the restoration of the Jordanian Parliament was purely an internal affair called upon by constitutional reasons and has no political bearing on the PLO's right to represent the Palestinian people. He disclosed that the PLO was informed about the step beforehand.

The Jordanian Parliament, representing the East Bank and the West Bank, was reactivated at the beginning of this month after an

absence of about a decade. The step was interpreted by some observers as a challenge to the right of the PLO to represent the Palestinian people. The Jordanian government, however, repeatedly said that the step was totally an internal affair and has no other political objectives. PLO officials, in their turn, have declared their acceptance of the official Jordanian explanation.

### Optimism

King Hussein also expressed hope that Jordanian-Palestinian talks, expected to be resumed soon, "will produce good results." He described the expected resumption of the talks as a continuation of the previous talks, which were abandoned last April. The King said that both Jordan and the PLO were trying to resolve differences over an Arab peace plan for the Middle East adopted at Fez, Morocco, in September 1982 and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative, also announced in September 1982.

The King said: "Our enemies, at one painful stage of our history, have been able to achieve a lot at our expense by isolating Egypt from the rest of the Arab Nation, but we have to rectify the situation now, and we have the confidence that we will arrive at a formula by which we can resume our unified march in the same spirit and same

will. "We hope that it will not be long before Egypt is returned to the Arab fold, for Egypt today is different from Egypt of some time ago. We maintain continuous contacts with Egypt, and we hope one day we will restore the previous state of affairs between Egypt and the Arab World."

The Arab peace plan calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Reagan plan, which calls for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, excludes the PLO from playing a role in any future settlement and does not include the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

"Both sides (Jordan and the PLO) were able to come a long way in bridging the gap between the Reagan initiative and the Fez peace plan until certain circumstances came up and caused the talks to reach a deadlock," the King said.

But now after 10 months of the failure of talks with the PLO, Jordan is concerned to resume the talks, the King said. He said that the resumption of the talks will be to form a joint approach towards the Palestinian question.

The King did not rule out any of the peace initiatives offered for

(Continued on page 3)

## U.S. jets stage show of strength after missile attack in Lebanon

BEIRUT (A.P.) — U.S. navy jets took to the air Saturday after a ground-to-air missile was fired at, but missed, an American helicopter over the U.S. Marine base at Beirut airport, Lebanon's state radio reported.

Beirut Radio said formations of F-14 Tomcat interceptors scrambled off U.S. aircraft carriers in Lebanese waters on reconnaissance runs over Beirut's southern suburbs and neighbouring hills a few minutes after the missile was fired at mid-morning.

The radio said four other Phantom F-4 fighter bombers staged similar sweeps about three hours later at 1:15 p.m. (1115 GMT) the jets staged no bombing sorties and drew no ground fire, the report said.

The official radio gave no details about the missile incident. The

rightist Falangist radio said the missile was fired from the Hay Al Sellum neighbourhood, a stronghold of Shi'ite Muslim militiamen.

Neither station reported the type of missile or the type of helicopter involved. The Hay Al Sellum militiamen are known to possess shoulder-fired SAM-7 "Strella" missiles.

Marine spokesman Capt. Keith Oliver said he was unable to confirm or deny the helicopter incident. He also would not confirm whether American jets were involved in the mid-morning or afternoon flights, saying "we cannot comment on any tactical air manoeuvres."

The missile incident was reported as U.S. special Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld and Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs,

were in conference with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, the state radio reported.

Neither American official made any statement after the talks at the presidential palace in suburban Baabda, eight kilometres east of Beirut.

The radio said the talks focused on the progress of Saudi Arabian mediation efforts to enforce a security plan to disengage Lebanon's civil war combatants and establish a true ceasefire.

Government troops and Syrian-backed Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen exchanged intermittent barrages of artillery and mortar fire in the Baassour bluffs east of Beirut and the

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. Congress concerned over military role in Lebanon, page 2

## Israeli police open fire in Nablus, kill Arab boy

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (A.P.) — Israeli police opened fire on Palestinian demonstrators Saturday in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus killing a Palestinian boy.

The Palestine Press Service, a Palestinian run news agency which operates from Jerusalem, said the boy, who died of his wounds in hospital, was 17-year-old Nasser Sarisi. Reporter Abdel Kaaraim said the boy was shot and wounded in the neck. About 100 demonstrators chanted anti-Israeli slogans and chanted other slogans in support of Palestinian leader

Yasser Arafat. Many of them attacked the border patrol with stones, Mr. Kaaraim said. The Palestine Press Service said that 2,000 demonstrators marched through the centre of Nablus in a rally after the killing, shouting slogans in English and Arabic: "PLO yes, Israel no," and "No to the occupation."

The protesters threw stones at Israeli soldiers and injured one as troops fired tear gas canisters and shot in the air to disperse the demonstrators. A curfew was imposed on the centre of the town, the press communique said.

## 2 hurt in Beirut blast

BEIRUT (R) — Two people were injured Saturday when a car exploded in west Beirut, state radio said.

One report by the radio said the car exploded shortly after its driver parked it in the middle of a street and ran away. Later the radio said the explosion had been caused by a bomb placed under the car.

Eyewitnesses said the explosion shattered glass in apartment buildings and set fire to another car. Ambulances, fire engines and Lebanese army soldiers rushed to the scene.

## Hussein, U.S. envoys hold talks on Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday conferred with U.S. special envoy to the Middle East Donald Rumsfeld and Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs.

Mr. Rumsfeld conveyed to the King congratulations and good wishes from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his recovery from his recent illness, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The U.S. envoys' talks with King Hussein covered the outcome of American efforts for solving the Lebanese problem and various Middle East developments, Petra said.

Mr. Rumsfeld reaffirmed Washington's interest in restoring Lebanese sovereignty and efforts for an overall Middle East peace, Petra said.

The U.S. officials arrived in Amman earlier Saturday from Beirut where they held talks with President Amin Gemayel on a Saudi-mediated security plan for Lebanon.

Neither American official disclosed the outcome of their talks with Mr. Gemayel.

The envoys' meeting with King Hussein was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets.

## French delegation meets Masri, calls for early Lebanese solution

AMMAN (J.T.) — Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry Francis Guttman Saturday stressed the need for safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty, a just solution to the Lebanese question and an end to foreign intervention in the country's internal affairs.

Mr. Guttman was speaking at a meeting here with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri immediately after his arrival in Amman at the head of a French delegation on a one-day visit to Jordan, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Guttman said that his current tour in the Middle East region is designed to find ways for French contribution in efforts to solve the Lebanese problem in a manner that would ensure that

country's independence and sovereignty.

France also wants to help in the achievement of a just solution to the Palestinian problem and a joint Franco-Egyptian initiative can help achieve Middle East peace, Mr. Guttman said at the meeting, Petra said.

Mr. Masri reiterated Jordan's firm stand towards the Lebanese question and its keenness on the preservation of that country's independence and sovereignty. He also briefed Mr. Guttman on the 'Middle East question and Jordan's views vis-a-vis the latest developments in the region. The meeting was attended by the French delegation and Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Walid Tash.

The delegation also called on Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Army Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb attended the meeting.

The delegation, which arrived in Amman earlier in the day, was met by French Ambassador to Jordan Jacques Alain de Sedouy and Foreign Ministry officials. The delegation is scheduled to leave for Syria Sunday.

## Arafat arrives in Romania

VIENNA (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Romania Saturday for talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the official Agerpres news agency reported.

It is the fifth visit to Bucharest by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader in the past year. Mr. Arafat's last trip there was in November.

Romania, which under President Ceausescu takes a foreign policy line more independent of Moscow than its other Warsaw Pact allies, has in the past played a backstage role as an intermediary in Middle East affairs.

Agerpres said Mr. Arafat had come to Romania at President Ceausescu's invitation, but gave no further details of the purpose of the visit or its duration.

Romania has come down firmly on Mr. Arafat's side in his dispute with Syrian-backed PLO rebels and Bucharest has appealed to the PLO to close its ranks.

Mr. Arafat arrived in Bucharest from Rabat, Morocco, where he met with a special committee of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which was scheduled to travel to Cairo Sunday to brief Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on the OIC decision to re-admit Egypt after a five-year suspension.

Egypt was suspended from the OIC after Cairo signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979. The fourth OIC summit, held in Casablanca, Morocco, two weeks ago, decided to re-admit Egypt to the Islamic fold, and the special committee is charged with explaining the move to the Egyptian president.

In Rabat, Mr. Arafat also met with King Hassan II of Morocco.

## Pakistan accuses Afghan jets of border attack

ISLAMABAD (A.P.) — Pakistan Saturday accused Afghanistan of mounting a "barbarous attack" on its territory when Afghan jet fighters killed at least 40 people during a bombing raid on a border area suspected of harbouring Afghan rebels.

Officials said 50 to 60 others were injured during strafing of the Vana district in remote south Waziristan, 300 kilometres southwest of here.

Martial law authorities said it was the third air space violation this year by Afghan air force jets. Last year Pakistan recorded 44 violations but Friday's incident is

the "most savage" since war flared on Pakistan's western border five years ago, officials said.

Preliminary reports said two MiG fighters dropped one bomb on the area and fired approximately 100 rockets at 11:30 a.m. Friday (0630 GMT). The dead reportedly included five Afghan rebels.

Informed sources said the two Afghan MiG fighters flew a few hundred metres into Pakistani territory while pursuing an Afghan insurgent force from Urgoon, which is about 30 kilometres from the border.

## Cuba accuses U.S. of blackmailing UNESCO

JAKARTA (R) — Cuba accused the United States of fascist coercion and blackmail against the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in a statement released Friday at a non-aligned conference.

Cuban Information Minister Orlando Fumora Lopez said that by announcing its intention to pull out of UNESCO by 1985, the U.S. was trying to force developing countries to accept an unrestricted one-way flow of information from the West.

How to put out more positive news about the Third World is the main theme of the conference of non-aligned information ministers which opened Friday in Jakarta.

This is also a major aim of UNESCO, which wants to create a "new world information order."

Washington, which contributes 25 per cent of UNESCO's budget, says it has decided to leave the organisation because it is becoming too politicised, has mismanaged its budget and is trying to restrict the freedom of the press.

"Once more, the United States... is using coercion and blackmail against an agency of the United Nations system," Mr. Fumora Lopez said in his statement to ministers attending the conference.

The decision to withdraw was a "fascist imposition to make the people of Asia, Africa and Latin

America... accept without any restriction at all the flow of data and messages which is made possible today through satellites and computers," the Cuban minister said.

But although some other non-aligned nations also expressed regret over the U.S. intention to withdraw, some have not mentioned the issue at all and a few have expressed hopes that President Reagan will reconsider.

Pakistan information minister, Zafur Ul Haq, said the matter had been discussed behind closed doors at the conference and there could be some joint comment later. The non-aligned consensus called for strengthening UNESCO, he added.

Several major non-aligned nations, including India, Yugoslavia, Egypt and the host nation Indonesia, have stressed the importance of co-operation rather than confrontation in building a new information order.

The Cuban minister also accused the U.S. of military censorship of news during its invasion of Grenada, which it said was hypocritical for a nation constantly stressing press freedom.

He called on non-aligned ministers to reject the use of radio as "a tool of aggression," accusing Washington again of trying to subvert and destabilise Cuba through the American radio station known as "Radio Marti."



# Iraq expecting Iranian attack near Basra

**BASRA (R) —** Iran is mobilising troops to attack Iraq in the southern sector of the Gulf war front, with this strategic port city an expected target, the commander of Iraq's Third Army Corps said Saturday.

Major-General Vahid Abed Al Rashid told a group of foreign reporters at his headquarters near Basra that Iran had mobilised three revolutionary guard divisions to support regular army troops for the planned attack.

General Rashid did not give details of where the attack was expected to take place, but he said Basra, at the head of the Gulf, was a possible main target. Iraq and Iran have been at war for 40 months.

He said Iraqi intelligence reports indicated that Iran had already named the offensive — "Tahrik Al-Quds" (liberation of Jerusalem), and "labbaik ya khameini" (there I am, at your service Khomeini).

General Rashid, who took over the Third Army Corps this week, previously commanded the First Army Corps which repelled a major Iranian offensive in November on the Iraqi town of Penjwin, 300 kilometres north-east of Baghdad.

Iran has tried several times to cross the 1180 kilometre long front since Iraq pulled back its troops to defensive lines from Ira-

nian territory occupied early in the conflict.

Foreign reporters taken to the southern front on Thursday saw long columns of Iraqi troops and war machinery heading for the front line.

From a border observation post the reporters saw through binoculars advance Iranian lines about five kilometres away.

The Iranian troops were faced by hundreds of Iraqi soldiers in defensive positions.

An army officer accompanying the reporters said the area had been the scene of one of the war's biggest tank battles, when more than 200 Iranian tanks tried unsuccessfully to penetrate Iraqi defences in January 1981.

The area, called Al-Ghazail, stretches to about 35 kilometres north-east of Basra and 549 kilometres south of Baghdad.

Iraq has built a huge artificial lake and a high earth dam stretching for many kilometres which, with a large marshy area, provide a strong defensive perimeter.

"It is quite impossible for the Iranians to break through these

barriers and strong defence lines. But from our long experience with the Iranians, we know they might commit such a foolish act," the officer, who did not give his name, said.

The commander of the 19th Division of the Third Army Corps, who also asked not to be named, told the reporters at his headquarters 30 kilometres north-east of Basra that his troops were ready to face any Iranian offensive.

Asked if Iranian troops had launched any big attacks in the southern sector since their major offensive east of Basra in July 1982, he said only skirmishes and shelling exchanges had taken place since then.

He said the front stretched 35 kilometres to the east of Basra in a zig-zag line which sometimes left only 300 metres between Iraqi and Iranian troops.

Asked if his troops would use long-range Soviet-made SS12 missiles, which diplomatic sources in Baghdad said this week had been delivered to Iraq, he said: "If they (the Iranians) attack, we will use a force a thousand times stronger to repel their aggression," he did not elaborate.

The Third Army Corps defending the southern sector of the front east of Basra includes about 11 divisions totalling around 100,000 troops. The Iraqi army of about one million soldiers consists of four corps.



The four commanders of the Multinational Force in Lebanon met with the Chief of the British Defence Staff, Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall (second from right), at the British headquarters near Beirut (A.P. wirephoto).

## U.S. Congress deeply concerned over military role in Lebanon

By Carol Giacomo

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Like President Reagan, Congress is in a bind over the U.S. involvement in Lebanon, with both Democrats and Republicans fearful that the issue could hurt them in next November's U.S. elections.

As the first week of the 1984 legislative session has graphically demonstrated, the issue of the 1,600 U.S. Marines in the Multinational Force in Beirut is causing deep concern to both parties in Congress.

After a series of lengthy meetings on the subject, it is clear that neither the White House nor Congress has a solution, at least not a quick or easy one.

"We have a choice between a sure disaster if we pull out and a probable disaster if we don't," said Republican Representative Barber Conable of New York.

Some critics call the Marines hostages, likening them to the Americans held in Iran for 444 days until Jan. 20, 1981.

Democrats expected President Reagan to answer concern over Lebanon in his State of the Union message this week, with some saying it was "the most important issue facing the nation."

But Mr. Reagan covered Lebanon in one long paragraph which broke no new ground and focussed predictably on the success, not failures, of his three-year-old administration.

He urged Congress not to alter the resolution it passed last year giving him authority to keep the Marines in Beirut until March

1985.

"We must have the courage to give peace a chance. And we must not be driven from our objectives for peace in Lebanon by state-sponsored terrorism," Mr. Reagan said.

The Marines, who are serving with British, French and Italian troops, were deployed first in August 1982 to oversee the evacuation of Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces from Beirut after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

They returned the next month as a peacekeeping force while the Lebanese government sought to expand its authority.

But mounting U.S. casualties, including 241 servicemen killed in a truck bombing of Marine headquarters on Oct. 23, have caused many Americans to call for withdrawal.

A public opinion poll released this week showed that 66 per cent now favour pulling the Marines out, up from 54 per cent in an earlier poll last October, before the bombing.

Exacerbating the problem are the lack of diplomatic progress in Lebanon and the fear that the United States has plunged itself into another unwinnable conflict like Vietnam.

Mr. Reagan and senior administration officials met various groups in Congress on three consecutive days this week, trying to allay concerns and blaming Syria for thwarting peace.

The president said "genuine progress" had been made towards diplomatic solutions, but Democrats and Republicans emerging

from intensive closed briefings were not optimistic.

House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill said he believed there had been a deterioration in Lebanon.

Congress and especially opposition Democrats, who control the House, are moving towards a new vote on Mr. Reagan's policy in the form of resolutions calling for redeployment or withdrawal of the U.S. troops or their replacement by a United Nations force.

Congress says it has power by law over long-term deployment of troops in hostile areas overseas. But Mr. Reagan, like some previous presidents, disputes this and the issue has never been resolved.

It is therefore unclear how successful Congress would be if it tried to pass legislation to force Mr. Reagan to pull the troops out.

Such a move would risk a major constitutional confrontation and no one seems to want to do that. But it is clear that many in Congress feel some legislative action is needed, if only to keep the pressure on Mr. Reagan to expedite a Lebanese political settlement allowing the Marines to leave.

It is widely believed that a generally worded resolution calling for an accelerated withdrawal of the Marines and the replacement of the present Multinational Force with more neutral U.S. troops has the best chance of being passed by Congress.

But some, mostly Democrats, argue that this would permit Mr. Reagan to keep the U.S. involved militarily in Lebanon indefinitely.

## Saudi Arabia to buy anti-armour missiles

WASHINGTON (R) — The Pentagon Friday notified Congress it plans to sell Saudi Arabia 2,538 improved anti-armour missiles valued at \$26 million. Prime contractor for the missiles will be Hughes Aircraft, of Canoga Park, California.

Under U.S. law, Congress must be notified of major foreign arms sales. The Pentagon said the sale was in keeping with the U.S. policy of supporting Saudi Arabia as a force for moderation in the Middle East.

## French soldier missing while patrolling Beirut seashore

BEIRUT (A.P.) — A French soldier has been missing since Friday when he was on a foot patrol on the Mediterranean coast and "slipped and fell into the sea," during a heavy storm, a spokesman for the French contingent of the Multinational Force said here Saturday.

and storm Friday at about 5 p.m. (1500 GMT).

Capt. Blouin said a team of four French frogmen "immediately began searching for the soldier but could not find him." He said the search for the missing soldier continued Saturday. He declined to identify the soldier until his next of kin are notified.

The French have 2,000 soldiers in Lebanon. Other contributors to the Multinational Force here are the United States, Italy and Britain.

## 'Israeli invasion of Lebanon was planned well in advance'

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Two new books on Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 claim the invasion was planned well in advance by former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon with the collaboration of the Lebanese Falangist leadership.

They conclude that the war could have been triggered at other times before it eventually started, that many of the war's actions were initiated by Mr. Sharon and a few others without government approval, including the alliance with the Falangists, and that the war started despite military intelligence believing a large-scale operation would not have long-term benefits.

One book, War of Deceptions, by Zeev Schiff, military correspondent of Haaretz newspaper, and Ehud Yaari, Arab affairs correspondent of Israel Television. The other, by Shimon Schiffer, political correspondent of Israel Radio, is called the Snowball, a pun on the official Hebrew name for the war: Peace for Galilee.

War of Deceptions was previewed in Haaretz, and an excerpt from the Snowball was published in the daily Yedioth Ahronoth. Much of the material in the preview Friday had been reported previously, but the books were the first Israeli publications to examine in detail the reasons and execution of the invasion.

Both books were based on extensive interviews and previously unpublished documents.

Mr. Schiff says the idea of a large-scale operation to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) infrastructure in Lebanon was already being discussed in the summer of 1978, shortly after the small-scale "Litani Operation." Israel's 90-day occupation of South Lebanon.

Even then, the question of Israel's relations with the Falangists

was occupying Israeli leaders, and Mr. Schiff quotes the then-defence minister, Ezer Weizman, as saying: "We will get involved in a major war because of the Falangists I will think (not twice, but 15,000 times) before I recommend to the government that the army enter Lebanon."

Nevertheless, writes Mr. Schiff, six months before the invasion, Mr. Weizman's successor Ariel Sharon presented to U.S. Middle East Mediator Philip Habib Israeli plans to enter Lebanon and destroy the PLO's military strength.

Pressure on Israel by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. made sure the plans were not put into practice at the time. But Mr. Schiff writes that as early as Jan. 12, 1982, Mr. Sharon flew to the Lebanese town of Jounieh for a secret meeting with Falangist militia commander Bashir Gemayel, "to put skin and sinews" on the plan he started even before becoming defence minister.

"We find ourselves in a fatal period, at the moment of truth," Mr. Schiff quotes Mr. Gemayel as saying to Mr. Sharon. "We must therefore act together, because if we do not, the Syrians will destroy the Falangists in Lebanon, the only foundation capable of guaranteeing a free Lebanon. The implications could be very grave for Israel, too, because of the freedom of action this would give the PLO and Syria against it."

Mr. Sharon responded by saying Israel preferred a political solution to the Syrian and PLO "stranglehold" on Lebanon. But if the terrorists are dealt a decisive blow, and you exploit this historic opportunity to take over greater Beirut, so creating a background for free elections, the result is likely to be the exit of the Syrians through political means.

## Japan, U.S. discuss Gulf war

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on nagging trade problems, relayed a message from Iran's revolutionary government on safe navigation through the Gulf.

The message said that "unless the vital interests of Iran are damaged, they are ready to assure safe navigation in the Gulf," Yoshio Kariya, a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry said.

U.S. officials want to explore with Mr. Abe the possibility of using Japan as a confidential channel for sending private messages to the warring leaders of Iran and Iraq.

American officials have expressed concern that the long and

butler war between Iran and Iraq might spill over into the oil-rich Gulf region. Japan and the United States are major consumers of Gulf oil.

The matter of using Japan as a confidential channel stems from the fact that the United States severed diplomatic relations with Iran in April 1980. That was five months after the U.S. embassy in Tehran was seized and Americans were taken hostage. Relations with Iraq have long been strained and are conducted only through low-level offices in third-country embassies.

A senior State Department official, commenting only on condition that he not be identified, noted that Japan has extensive commercial ties with both coun-

tries, and that Mr. Abe has visited Tehran and Baghdad.

This official said the United States, in the absence of direct, high-level communications with either government, wants to use all possible channels to try to end the Iran-Iraq war and keep it from expanding into the entire Gulf region.

He said the United States will offer "suggestions for (the Japanese) about what we think are the most pressing problems and the most useful kinds of messages that can be passed" to warn of the dangers of "some possible courses of action."

The United States has made clear it would be ready to use military force to keep Iran from blocking the Gulf.

## Kuwaiti emir receives message from Saddam

BAHRAIN (R) — The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, received a message Saturday from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said.

The agency did not disclose the contents of the message, delivered by Iraqi Oil Minister Oasseem Ahmed Taqi, who arrived earlier Saturday.

It was delivered a day after Iraq's embassy in Kuwait said 17 Iraqis accused of involvement in last month's bomb attacks in the Gulf state were members of the Al

Dawa Group, believed to be Shi'ite Muslims opposed to the Baghdad government.

Kuwait, which supports Iraq in its 40-month-old war with Iran, blamed what it called foreign elements for the bomb attacks directed against the U.S. and French embassies, Kuwait Airport and government installations.

An Iraqi embassy statement in Kuwait, issued Thursday night, was the first official confirmation that the Iraqis, of whom four are still at large, were members of Al Dawa. It also said they were of

Iranian origin.

The statement said the Iraqis "had in the past conspired against Iraq, where they carried out similar horrible crimes to those which happened in Kuwait." It did not elaborate.

Three Lebanese, three Kuwaitis, and two stateless people were also detained in connection with the bombings.

The statement also said the Iraqis arrested in Kuwait had escaped Iraq after carrying out their "crimes" there.

## New Jersey to stay in Lebanese waters

SAN DIEGO, California (A.P.) — The battleship USS New Jersey will remain off the coast of Lebanon until it is relieved by the battleship USS Iowa, says Assistant Secretary of the Navy Robert Conn.

The Iowa isn't scheduled to be ready for another year, but Mr. Conn says the navy will ask Con-

gress for \$17.2 million to speed up the ship's modernisation, so it could relieve the New Jersey by June.

The Iowa, in mothballs at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard since 1958, was taken to the Litton Shipyard in Pascagoula, Mississippi, in the fall of 1982 for a two-year overhaul.

The navy also is seeking funds from Congress to speed up modernisation of the battleship USS Missouri so that the ship will be able to join the fleet in 1985 instead of 1986, Mr. Conn said Thursday in an interview with the San Diego Union.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

##### MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 ..... Koran  
16:40 ..... Cartoons  
17:30 ..... Children's Programmes  
18:30 ..... Circus  
19:30 ..... Programme Review  
20:00 ..... Health and Life Programme  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
21:30 ..... Local Programme on Jordan  
22:30 ..... Arabic Series  
23:10 ..... News Summary

##### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Best Seller: Little Gloria  
21:00 ..... Happy At Last - Eps. 2  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Jane Eyre: Eps. 4

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
A party on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instruments  
14:20 ..... News Summary  
15:00 ..... News Summary  
15:05 ..... Instruments  
16:30 ..... Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... Listeners' Choice  
18:00 ..... Jazz Hour  
18:05 ..... News Summary  
19:00 ..... Newsdesk  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
22:05 ..... Evening Show  
23:00 ..... News Summary  
23:05 ..... Evening Show  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

634, 720, 1113 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Bach Family  
06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 British Press Review 07:15 Letters 07:30 Short Talks 07:45 Letter from America  
08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News 09:05 News 09:10 News About Britain 12:15 Letter from America 12:30 English Hours 09:50 Recording of the Week 10:00 World News 10:05 News 10:10 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Science in Action 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 12:40 World News 12:45 News About Britain 12:55 Letter from America 13:30 Play of the Week 15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary 15:15 Good Books 15:30 The Painter of Signs 15:45 The Sandi Jones Request Show 16:30 What's History? 17:00 Radio Newsdesk 17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 From our own Correspondent 18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:05 Veridian 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Jazz Score 21:00 Pied Piper 21:15 For Magic, Betty and Ida 22:00 World News 22:30 Commentary 22:55 Letterbox 23:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 Personal Impact 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 00:05 Science in Action 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 The Comedians

#### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, KHz 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 12510

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business report; science and medicine, sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; features 17:00 News 17:10 News Horizons and New Products 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 18:30 Music USA Standards 19:00 News 19:10 Choice 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Sunday Report 20:30 Issues in the News 21:00 News

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664241

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 371169.

#### EXHIBITIONS

"Pablo Picasso" paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre at 5:00 p.m.

"Orientalist" original paintings, at the Alia Art Gallery.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre 44371  
American Centre Library 41520  
British Council 36147-X  
French Cultural Centre 37049  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 34777  
Haya Arts Centre 66515  
Husseini Youth City 667181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 43555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51761.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 3012K.  
Jordan Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. N15261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeizani, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

06:10 ..... Fajr  
06:22 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:40 ..... Dhahab  
14:40 ..... Asr  
17:00 ..... Maghreb  
18:29 ..... Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (06) 33250, 33070, 33082, 33171, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

07:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:40 ..... Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)  
14:00 ..... Tripoli, Laranea (LA)  
14:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:00 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
15:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:25 ..... London, Paris (RJ)  
18:10 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)  
18:20 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
18:45 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
18:50 ..... Zurich, Damascus (SR)  
20:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
20:20 ..... Athens (OA)  
20:40 ..... London (DA)  
23:00 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
00:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:30 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
07:40 ..... Athens, Paris (AF)  
08:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
09:05 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)  
15:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
15:30 ..... Laranea, Tripoli (LN)  
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
19:20 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
19:40 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
19:40 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
19:50 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc ..... 65.1/ 65.5  
Dutch guilder ..... 118.5/ 119.2  
Egyptian guinea ..... 320/ 331.8  
French franc ..... 43.6/ 43.9  
Iraqi dinar ..... 374.3/ 380  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 21.9/ 22.1  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 160.4/ 161.4  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1274.3/ 1279  
Lebanese lira ..... 63.6/ 64.5  
Omani rial ..... 1081.6/ 1088.3  
Qatari riyal ..... 102.9/ 103.4  
Saudi riyal ..... 107.1/ 107.5  
Swedish crown ..... 45.9/ 46.2  
Swiss franc ..... 167.3/ 168.3  
Syrian lira ..... 54.4/ 55.1  
UAE dirham ..... 102.2/ 103  
U.S. dollar ..... 375.5/ 377.5  
W. German mark ..... 133.4/ 134.2

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, and foggy in the hilly areas in the early morning. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. A gradual increase in temperature is expected. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds and sea calm.

#### Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman ..... 17/11  
Agaba ..... 16/19  
Deserts



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## New governor takes over in Irbid

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Turki Al Hindawi Saturday assumed his post as governor of Irbid in succession to Abed Khalaf Daoudieh, who was made minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in the recent cabinet changes. Also Mr. Ahmad Al Qur' assumed his post as governor of Karak while Mr. Hashem Abu Abboud has become acting governor of Ma'an.

## Bank credit to industry rises

AMMAN (Petra) — The total credit facilities offered by commercial banks to industrial and mining sectors in Jordan in October 1983 amounted to JD 129 million, of which JD 107 million was for the industrial sector. Credit facilities offered to the mining sector increased by 70 per cent over the same period in relation to 1982 and was nearly equal to that of in industrial sector.

## CAEU head congratulates Anani

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Dr. Jawad Al Anani, received in his office Saturday Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Mahdi Al Obeidi who congratulated him on his recent appointment. During the meeting, the minister discussed with Mr. Obeidi issues related to joint Arab economic action in his capacity as Jordan's permanent representative at the CAEU.

## Six killed in car accidents

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 160 accidents occurred in Jordan over the past week resulting in the death of six persons and injuries to 96 others, according to a statistical bulletin by the Traffic Department. It said that the Amman Governorate was the scene of most accidents registering 110 followed by the capital's suburbs with 12, Zarqa, six, Balqa, eight, Irbid, five, Karak, six, Aqaba, four and Al Badia, 10.

## Iraqi equestrian team expected

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The Iraqi National Equestrian team is due to visit Jordan in the second half of February to play against the national Jordanian team, an official announcement said here Wednesday. It said that the visit will be in reply to one which the national Jordanian team made to Iraq in the past year.

## Water resource seminar slated

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, a two-day seminar on "Israel and Arab Water Resources" will be held at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office on Feb. 25, according to Al Dustour newspaper. The seminar is being organised by the Yarmouk University in co-operation with the London-based Arab Studies Centre. Taking part in the seminar will be a number of specialists from various parts of the world.

## Municipality cracks down on sellers

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality has instructed municipal officials to take the necessary measures to prevent street vendors from displaying vegetables, fruit and furniture on street pavements. Municipality teams will also take measures to stop contractors or merchants from placing building materials on pavements, a municipality statement said.



Members of one of the election committees in Amman Saturday registering voters to enable them to vote in the forthcoming by-election which, sources say, has been slated for March 12 (Petra photo)

## Visiting West Bank delegation re-affirms loyalty to throne

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegations from the occupied West Bank Saturday welcomed the return of parliamentary life to Jordan and renewed their allegiance to the Hashemite throne.

This took place at a meeting between the delegations from the Hebron region and Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez who they also congratulated on being appointed as house speaker.

The people of the occupied West Bank strongly and totally support King Hussein's policies designed to save the Arab inhabitants and liberate their land from Zionist occupation, the delegations' leader, Mr. Abdul Rahman Hijeh, said at the meeting. For his part, Mr. Fayez praised the steadfastness of the Arab people under the Zionist occupation and emphasised the sacred unity between the two banks of the River Jordan.

Later, Mr. Fayez received a delegation representing village councils in the West Bank who voiced appreciation for King Hussein's national stands and his endeavours to save the land and people now under occupation.



Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayez (top of table on left) Saturday meets in his office with representatives from the West Bank (Petra photo)

## King calls for Jordanian-Palestinian action

(Continued from page 1)

solving the Palestinian question but did not specify any as the basis for a future joint Jordanian-Palestinian formula. "Jordan has no specific peace initiative in mind for the Middle East," he said. "We shall explore all initiatives," he added.

The King said that both Jordan and PLO should reach a joint working formula and then present it to the Arab countries to get majority approval.

King Hussein has said that Arabs should drop the adoption of decisions based on unanimity and adopt resolutions that reflect the opinions of the majority decision.

He said that "it is a difficult process to achieve consensus among the Arab countries" and that this stage "calls for effective decisions that allow for swift political moves."

"We cannot afford to stay hamstrung any longer, we have to act," he said.

King Hussein pointed out that the first principle of United Nations Resolution 242, which rejects the acquisition of other people's land through force, constitutes the basis of Jordan's future political moves. Resolution 242, which Jordan participated in formulating, calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands.

The King said that Resolution 242 constitutes the basis of the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, the Reagan initiative and the Foz peace plan. He reiterated Jordan's commitment to the Foz peace plan.

The King listed five reasons for the failure of the Reagan peace initiative. He cited the reasons as Israeli rejection of the plan, Israel's refusal to withdraw from Lebanon, Israel's continuation of building settlements in the occupied Arab territories, the exclusion of the Soviet Union from the peace process, and the U.S. failure to exert effective pressure on Israel to adopt policies conducive to peace.

The King called on the U.S. to work more effectively towards achieving peace in the area. "The U.S. is capable of exerting more efforts to achieve peace," he said.

Commenting on reports that Egypt will be a part of the planned Jordan-PLO talks, the King said: "No party can be a part in direct

talks between Jordan and the PLO."

However, he did not rule out the possibility of a future joint Jordan-PLO-Egyptian axis, and stressed that the isolation of Egypt from the Arab World has been a weakening factor for the Arabs. "Egypt needs the Arabs, and the Arabs need Egypt," he said.

## European role

The King emphasised the importance of an effective European role in finding a solution for the Palestinian question. He said the Arab-European dialogue is continuing and that European countries have a "positive" influence on the Arab cause. "There is a continuous dialogue between us and Europe which has produced positive results," he said. He did not elaborate on the nature of the dialogue.

King Hussein said that any future settlement will have to include Syria and the Soviet Union. "Soviet participation will enhance efforts to achieve peace in the area," he said.

Concerning Jordan's relations with Syria, the King said that Jordanian-Syrian relations are not as Jordan "would have liked them to be." The King said that Jordan's differences with Syria stem from the latter's support of Iraq against Iraq, its position on the Lebanese problem and its stance towards the PLO.

He also condemned Syrian attempts "to destroy the PLO." The King expressed satisfaction with the failure of Syrian attempts to destroy the PLO, which he described as representing the "free will of the Palestinian people."

"The elimination of the PLO would have created a vacuum in the area and would have only facilitated Israel's goals to annex the Palestinian land," he said.

King Hussein reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq. "We will continue to support Iraq with all possible means because we know Iraq is right and because Iraq is an Arab League member and signatory of the Joint Arab Defence Pact, and because Iraq had offered so much sacrifice for the Arab Nation," King Hussein said.

He praised Iraq's stand vis-a-vis peace initiatives for ending the war. "Iraq is quite capable of defending itself and its nation no matter how long the war lasts," the

King said.

King Hussein voiced hope that Iraq and Iran will reach an understanding on their future relationship and end the war "and also we hope that Iran will respect the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs."

Asked on the consequences of recent Israeli measures to evict Arab people from their homeland as reflected in a "resettlement" plan, King Hussein said: "We continue to watch with concern all Israeli designs and attempts at evicting our brothers, and driving them to the Jordan Valley, and also Israel's attempts to impose its own laws, especially land laws, on the occupied Arab territory."

He said: "Israel's drive to move Arab people from their own land to another is designed as a first step for evicting them from their homeland altogether. The Israeli measures coincide with the current stage the PLO is passing through. The PLO draws its power from the Palestinian people which it represents and it draws its existence from the fact that it is struggling to liberate the Palestinians and save their land from occupation."

"The PLO represents the aspirations of the Palestinian people and if the conspirators succeeded in destroying it they would definitely create a vacuum at this critical stage. If the PLO is destroyed, then our enemies will have the opportunity to implement their plans and swallow up Arab territory — thus completely killing every hope of ever regaining it."

King Hussein expressed concern over the conditions of Palestinians living in Lebanon since 1948. He rejected Israel's claim that the Palestine problem is that of people alone and not a problem that involves their land as well. "By this claim Israel wants to solve the Palestinian people's problem by settling them in lands other than Palestine," King Hussein said.

He said: "In Jordan, Palestinians and Jordanians will work together with sincerity and consensus to achieve our aspirations. Our march is long and requires a lot of sacrifice, blood, sweat and tears."

King Hussein also spoke about Jordan's development. He said: "At present we are seriously trying to achieve our aspired level of development. We are trying to develop our resources and potentials with the hope of arriving at a good degree of self-reliance and so move on forward in an exemplary manner."

"Our duty is to create all the chances and circumstances for the Jordanian citizen — our main wealth — to be able to confront all challenges and to depend on himself."

"What we have achieved over the past years gives us hope for the future. In Jordan, we have untapped resources which we should exploit within the framework of a well-planned programme, and we are now training Jordanians to contribute towards the development of the whole Arab region."

"I demand an international

commission of inquiry to look into the mass destruction brought on our towns and villages by direct bombardment from U.S. warships and planes," said the 36-year-old leader of the predominantly Druze PSP.

Mr. Junblatt also said he plans to go to northern Lebanon soon to talk with his chief allies in the opposition "National Salvation Front" in an attempt to enlist their support for his campaign to force President Gemayel to resign.

Mr. Junblatt's allies are former President Suleiman Franjeh, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

## U.S. jets stage show

(Continued from page 1)

Kharroub region overlooking the Israeli Army's Awali River positions in southern Lebanon during the day. No casualties were reported.

## Junblatt demands probe

PSP leader Walid Junblatt demanded in an interview published by the Lebanese magazine Al Shitra Saturday that an international investigation be conducted into U.S. naval bombardment of Druze villages in Lebanon's central mountains. "I demand an international

## Hebron notables meet 'Obeidat, Lawzi

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Saturday morning received in his office a delegation representing a number of village council chairmen and members, in addition to a number of mukhtars and notables from the Hebron Governorate, who congratulated him on his appointment as prime minister.

Members of the delegation also expressed their appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Jordanian government to support the steadfastness of their kinsmen in the occupied Arab territories.

Also Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi Thursday received the delegation in his office.

## Ministry announces labour migration figures

AMMAN (Petra) — A total number of 3,761 Jordanian labourers, including 995 technical workers and 1,240 construction labourers, left to work in Saudi Arabia during the course of last year, according to a spokesman at the Ministry of Labour.

Of the remaining labourers, 323 were industrial labourers, 263 administrative staff, and 250 were working in the transport sector.

Last March witnessed the largest number of labourers travelling to Saudi Arabia when 404 labourers left for there. February was the second highest month when 396 labourers travelled, the spokesman said.

## March 12 expected as E. Bank by-election date

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — By-elections in the East Bank are expected to be held on March 12, according to Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper, when voters will choose eight members to sit in parliament for the constituencies of Amman, Tafileh, Irbid, Karak and Salt.

Meanwhile, centres opened Saturday morning in these constituencies begin registering citizens to enable them to participate in the bi-elections.

In Amman, 66 such registration centres have been opened, 30 in the suburbs of the capital, 15 in Wadi Seer, eight in Naour, 53 in Zarqa, five in Sahab, 10 at Al Jizeh, 13 in the Madaba district, 23 in the town of Madaba, four in Jerash and four centres at Muwajjar.

Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar announced in a television interview Friday evening that the registration process will last a whole week, ending Friday evening.

Civil registration offices in the constituencies, where elections are to take place, have been directed to open from eight in the morning until six in the evening to enable the citizens to obtain a fam-

ily registration book, the document needed to prove their identity, age, sex and so on for taking part in the election, the minister said.

He added that registration centres have been assigned near to population centres in order to save people the trouble of travelling to a main city to register.

But, he said, there are no plans to open centres for those living abroad to take part in the election.

## Campaigning

Pre-election campaigns will be restricted to the information media and, according to Mr. Arar, no posters will be allowed to be pasted on walls to canvass support for the candidates.

Also restrictions will be imposed on money to be spent on the election campaign, he said. Nominations for the coming elections are expected to start soon after the

registration period has ended.

Mr. Arar, accompanied by Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili, Saturday made an inspection of the registration centres in the Amman Governorate as registration was in progress.

In the coming two days Mr. Arar will tour registration centres in other governorates, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Mr. Mousili urged all citizens to register in their respective constituencies in order to take part in the coming elections. Taking part in such elections is a manifestation of democracy, and I hope every eligible citizen to register to vote, Mr. Mousili said.

He added that the registration centres will also act as polling stations during the election.

Registration of voters also started Saturday in Irbid where 93 committees have been set to work. In Karak, 72 registration centres have been set up to register voters and in the Madaba district 36 centres are being opened.

In Jerash, Governor Turki Hindawi toured the registration centres and was briefed on the progress of work.

In the Balqa Governorate, Governor Mohammad Al Khatib, who toured the centres, urged all citizens to take part in the bi-elections.

## Social security provisions positively discriminate in favour of women

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director Farhi 'Obeid said Saturday that women have the right to benefit from SSC laws on an equal footing with men. He said that Jordanian women covered by SSC laws until the end of 1983 were 20,469.

Mr. 'Obeid was addressing members of the Amman Club for Business and Professional Women at the Amra Hotel in Amman.

He said that SSC laws provided for equal rights for men and women but also took into account the social status of women and offered women additional privileges.

The SSC provides for women to receive a pension at the age of 55 in comparison with men who retire at the age of 60, despite the fact that life expectancy for women in Jordan is at least three years longer, Mr. 'Obeid said.

One of the other privileges for women is that they can, after 15 years of subscribing to the SSC, choose to have a lump sum of

money instead of waiting until the pension is due, Mr. 'Obeid pointed out.

He said men enjoy no such privileges.

According to SSC laws, the wife also receives most of the husband's pension after his death, Mr. 'Obeid said.

In the event of a married woman having her work terminated she can claim full compensation immediately whereas the man in a similar position cannot do so.

According to Mr. 'Obeid, the total number of people covered by SSC laws until the end of 1983 was 204,590, far exceeding the number originally planned by the SSC.

He said that SSC had planned to cover only 185,000 people by the end of 1985.

Out of the total number of people covered by the SSC law, 70 per cent were Jordanians, (142,000 male and 20,469 female) and the rest were non-Jordanians (71,000 male and 2,500 female).

Mr. 'Obeid said that one of the important benefits gained from the SSC is its investment in certain



Farhi 'Obeid

projects. Such use of funds both accrues dividends to the corporation and contributes to the social and economic development of the country.

At the meeting, which was organised by the club, its president, Hind Abdul Jabbar, said that social security was a necessary step to ensure the well-being of people.

Such provision for women was especially necessary as women have contributed enormously to the labour market over the last few years.

"It was essential to create suitable circumstances to encourage women to go on working," she said.

Mrs. Abdul Jabbar informed the audience that the club is going to establish a consultative service office "which will give advice to women covering a variety of specialist issues."

## Saket meets Qatari team

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Hikmat Al Saket Saturday morning received in his office a Qatari school sports delegation currently visiting Jordan. Mr. Saket welcomed the delegation and stressed the deep brotherly relations existing between Jordan and Qatar in all areas, particularly in educational, scientific and cultural fields.

The head of the Qatari delegation stressed the importance of regular meetings between young people.

## Remittances increase by JD 58 million over 1982

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanians working abroad last year transferred home nearly JD 440 million, about JD 58 million more than in 1982, according to estimates by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The bank said that non-Jordanians working here last year transferred home nearly JD 70 million, registering an increase of nearly JD 6 million over the previous year.

Non-Jordanians employed here are estimated to number 130,000 and Jordanians working abroad are put at 320,000, according to ministry of labour figures.

## Karak opens four new health centres in 1983

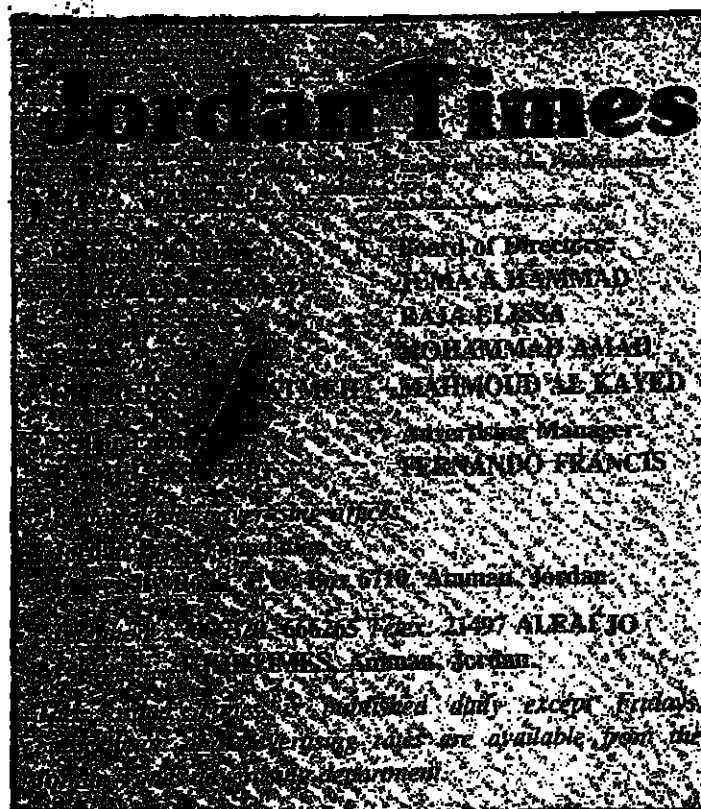
AMMAN (Petra) — The Karak Health Directorate opened four mother and child health centres in Mu'ta, Rakin, Al Iraq and Jdaideh during last year, according to an announcement Saturday by a directorate official.

The directorate also took delivery of the Mijra health centre building and the building of the Ghor Al Safi health centre, which were both built by the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).

Ainoun and Al Ma'monah clinics plus the school health building in Tafila were also taken over, the official said.

Director of Health Fawwaz Halasa said that tenders have been awarded for the maintenance of the Karak and Tafila government hospitals at a cost of JD 27,386 as well as for the building of a medical supplies store and a water reservoir which can accommodate 30 cubic metres for Tafila hospital.





## King leads the way

IN his press conference yesterday, His Majesty King Hussein made it clear that Jordanians and Palestinians need to take the political initiative, and soon, to move towards achieving a lasting and durable settlement to the Palestinian problem. Without such a move, the King stressed, there can be no real hope of a lasting peace in the Middle East. And he is only right.

The logic, as the King pointed out, is simple. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), having beaten off attempts to destroy its legitimacy, is in a good position to work on a long-term strategy with Jordan, the Arab country most closely connected not only with the Palestinian problem but also with the aspirations and aims of the Palestinian people. In the process of drawing up plans for the future, and in building a coherent and lasting partnership, between the PLO and Jordan, no effort will be spared to strengthen the Arab position vis-a-vis the challenges and threats, both internally and externally. Such joint Jordanian-Palestinian strategy as arrived at after bilateral talks, expected to take place in Amman shortly after the King returns from a check-up visit abroad, will be presented to the Arab World so that the majority could bless it and back it. A strategy based on facts, honesty, strength and reality is bound to produce results and will hopefully lead to the just and durable settlement that all of us seek. If it does not, failure would not be blamed on us, and the situation arising then could in no way be worse than our lack of movement, amounting to lethargy, now.

Jordan and the PLO will be jointly responsible for the fate of the one Jordanian-Palestinian family, and the future of the Arab Nation at large, and together will have to shoulder our difficult tasks. Jordanians and Palestinians will be united in opening their hearts and minds to face the challenges, and to take sincere and effective steps to break the damaging stalemate of today and the past years. We all are in the same trench, and there is no escaping this cardinal fact.

The next round is going to be tough and challenging, whichever way one chooses to look at it. But going right in there to face it is a must. In any case, at the end of every tunnel there is light, and, as it happens, we cannot afford not to be optimistic, at this stage or at any other time.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: Officially backed fanaticism

THE ATTEMPT Thursday evening by a Zionist group to enter Al Aqsa Mosque and the Omar Mosque in Jerusalem to plant explosives comes as fresh proof that the Israeli authorities bear no regard to religious places and are intent on destroying them because they serve as symbol for Arab steadfastness. The attempt was not the first and will not be the last because the Israelis have plans to complete the Judaisation of Palestinian lands and to evict the indigenous population. As usual, the Israelis have blamed the act on a group of fanatics as it has done on previous occasions.

But the explosives and the weapons used by these fanatics proved to have come from an Israeli army depot which refutes the authorities' denial of any knowledge of these actions. The Zionist fanatics are in fact groups that have been trained and armed by the Israeli army to carry out terrorist activity against the Arabs and their places of worship so as to force them to leave their homeland. The Zionist fanatics attempt was aborted thanks to the vigilance of local residents and Arab guards posted at the holy place, Jordan, which has repeatedly warned about such actions and called the Arab nation and international organisations' attention to them. Will no doubt continue to support the steadfast people of the occupied lands and supply them with the means of protecting their holy shrines.

### Al Dustour: Another link in the chain

THE ZIONIST attempt Thursday to plant explosive charges in Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem represents another link in the long chain of terrorist activity committed by the Israelis against the Arab inhabitants and their Christian and Muslim places of worship. Al Aqsa Mosque, which was burnt in August 1969 by Zionist fanatics, is in fact a permanent Zionist target in their long sought goal. On many occasions the Zionists have revealed their diabolical plans for demolishing the mosque and building in its place their temple of Zion. They have paved the way for this with their excavations now continuing under the mosque. Christian and Muslim places of worship have been exposed to criminal actions which the Israeli authorities usually blame on fanatic groups or mentally deranged persons.

Those who support Israel's occupation and continue to extend financial and military help to the Zionist state are in fact responsible for if not accessories to such actions. The latest violation follows in the wake of Washington's decision to pull out of UNESCO, the U.N. organisation which tries to preserve the cultural and religious heritage of nations. The U.S. decision was clearly an encouragement to Israel to pursue its policies regardless of world public opinion and international principles.

### Sawt Al Shaab: A desperate situation

NINE YEARS of internal conflict in Lebanon and we still see bloodshed and continued fighting among the various factions. Despite the ordeal of the Lebanese people and the destruction of towns and cities and the ever increasing numbers of victims, the Lebanese question remains far from being solved. The reason behind this is that Lebanon is no more controlled by the Lebanese although the Lebanese people are involved in the actual fighting and killing. A look at the Lebanese map and the situation inside the country will reveal the position of the foreign forces and the position of local militia which indicate that the country is in for more destruction, fighting and bloodshed.

The present situation might lead to a confrontation between the Lebanese army and Syria or a confrontation between the multinational forces and the local militia. In the south of Lebanon, the situation is not better and the people there have been plagued with the presence of the Israeli forces who now and then launch attacks on national forces and are being attacked by resistance groups. On the whole the situation in Lebanon seems desperate.

# Amman stock exchange — the drop of 1983

By Fahed Fanek

THE UPS and downs of price fluctuations in the stock exchange do not necessarily mean profits or losses to the shareholders, except if they were speculators acquiring shares for the sole purpose of reselling them in no time and taking a profit.

Such short term speculators do not hold more than five per cent of the Jordanian shares and perhaps even less. Some 35 per cent of the shares are owned by non-Jordanians and do not change hands except in very few cases. The balance of 60 per cent is held by long-term investors who are normally outside the market, as their main purpose is the flow of annual tax-free income and the growth of the share's value in the long run. Part of those investors are board members, and

will keep their shares in order to maintain their positions in the management of the companies concerned. In many companies, the board members represent more than 50 per cent of the ownership.

At the end of December 1983, the number of companies listed in Amman stock exchange was 97, 18 of which are banks and financial companies; twenty-two insurance companies, 14 service-producing companies and 43 companies engaged in mining and manufacturing.

The overall paid-up capital of all the above companies was around JD 436.1 million, JD 87.8 million of which were in banking, JD 11.7 million in insurance, JD 41.8 million in services, and JD 294.8 million in mining and manufacturing.

By the end of 1982, the current market price of all the shares listed in the stock exchange taken together was JD 1054.6 million, made up of JD 479.1 million in banking shares (Arab Bank alone accounts for more than 50 per cent of this total); JD 62.5 million in insurance companies, JD 63.5 million in services and JD 449.5 million in industry.

By the end of 1983 the market value of all the shares plunged to around JD 874.9 million, JD 458.0 million of which were in banking, JD 38.8 million in insurance, JD 47.7 million in services, and JD 330.4 million in mining and manufacturing.

The above figures indicate that the prices of the four categories of shares forming the market were subject to a substantial drop in 1983, the least of which was the loss of 4.8 per cent in the banking sector, and the worst of which took place in the insurance sector at 39.4 per cent, services sector lost 24.8 per cent and mining and industry lost 26.5 per cent of their 1982 prices; all the above percentages being arrived at by comparing the current market price of all shares at the end of 1982 and 1983.

Based on the above, we can say, the overall stock exchange plummeted in 1983 by 17 per cent, calculated by comparing the current market values of all Jordanian shares at the end of 1982 and 1983. This loss of 17 per cent in current prices should be adjusted upwards to allow for inflation of around six per cent, which will raise the total loss during 1983 in real

terms to 22 per cent.

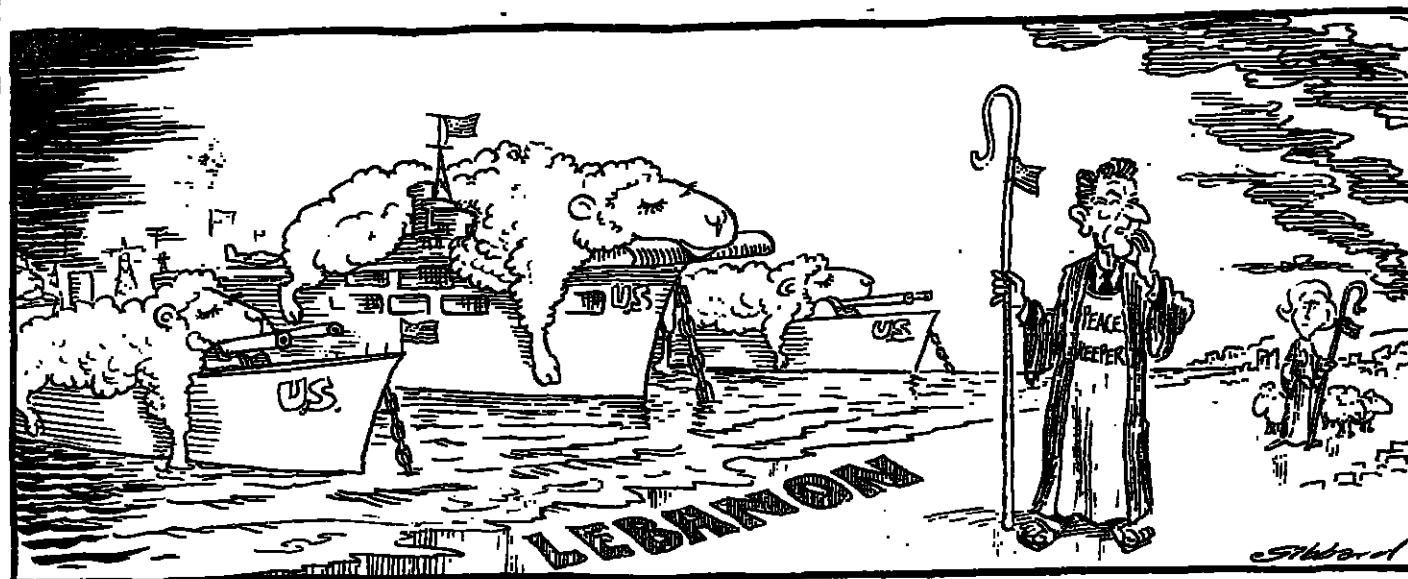
It is my view that the situation of the Amman stock exchange is normal and healthy, and that the market is performing efficiently its desired economic function. The best policy to be adopted by the government towards the stock exchange is a "hands off" policy. The prices should continue to float freely and find their proper level without being artificially influenced by the government one way or another. Any intervention will be harmful despite all good intentions of the decision makers.

It is also worth mentioning in this context, that the loss in market shares' value does not adversely affect the profitability of the companies themselves. As a matter of fact,

the profit dividends expected to be declared for the year 1983 will be in excess of JD 40 million.

Jordanian shares were very much overvalued in 1981 and 1982 for various reasons to the extent that the price multiplied by more than 1.5 times, and net yield plummeted below four per cent. Therefore, the drop of 1983 (and the second half of 1982) should be looked upon as a correction or return to normal.

However, the present market prices have swung so much to the lower side, that many shares became attractive to both prudent investors and aggressive speculators alike. This may generate a stronger demand, sufficient to push prices upward during 1984.



"Oh, my gosh—what if the Syrian should sweep down like the wolf on the fold..."

## Controversial public view of Reagan

By David Nagy  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — After three years of tracking his performance as president, pollsters still seem baffled by the question of what the voters really think of Ronald Reagan and whether they will re-elect him.

As the ex-film actor sweeps through a week of theatrical publicity featuring the State of The Union address and an announcement on Sunday of his re-election plans, evidence piles up that many rever him, many despise him and those in the middle are giving him passing grades at the moment.

The Reagan paradox was summed up recently when pollster Louis Harris was regaling reporters with his findings that the president scores and angers many voters on issues ranging from U.S.-Soviet conflict to record Federal Budget deficits.

"Well, if all that is true," Mr. Harris was asked, "why is it that people like him so much?"

Pollsters, including Mr. Harris, have different theories but the fact is that in terms of job-performance ratings, Mr. Reagan is entering his fourth year in office stronger than any U.S. president since Dwight Eisenhower 25 years ago.

His approval ratings, at an all-time low a year ago, are 57 per cent positive in the latest surveys conducted by two broadcasting networks and two newspapers — ABC-Washington Post and CBS-New York Times — and 56 per cent in the Gallup poll.

He is preferred to the leading contender for the opposition Democratic nomination, Ex-Vice president Walter Mondale, by margins ranging from three points to 16 in the CBS-Times poll.

The public is giving him strong credit for rising economic trends, for their perception that America is now more respected in the world, and for acting like a real leader — some of the very claims he made himself in the State of The Union speech.

Yet the same polls that bring the president this good news also turn up counter-currents of discontent that could spell long-range trouble for him, especially in foreign affairs.

The biting issue just now is Lebanon, with majorities or strong pluralities disapproving of U.S. involvement, worried about war and wanting Marines who are serving there with the Multinational Force to be brought home.

Additional worries over U.S.-Soviet frictions, the arms race and involvement in the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan conflicts are once again provoking strong public dis-

approval of Mr. Reagan's general conduct of foreign policy.

Richard Wirthlin, Mr. Reagan's own re-election campaign pollster, says international issues now rank about even with traditional economic concerns as important campaign issues.

While they disagree on how matters will work out and who will win, Mr. Wirthlin agrees with Peter Hart, Mr. Mondale's pollster and Louis Harris that a very close election is in prospect.

Mr. Harris, an independent who has advised many Democrats including John F. Kennedy in the past, says his polling finds Mr. Reagan especially vulnerable on the "fear of war" issue, the \$200 billion spending deficits that could ruin economic recovery and rising public opposition to huge defence outlays.

"I think Reagan is vulnerable and can be taken," Mr. Harris said. "Whether he will be or not is another thing, but anybody who says he's a lead-pipe cinch (certainly for re-election) is mistaken."

He said his polls have turned up a "hard-core anti-Reagan" bloc of 38 per cent against a "hard-core pro-Reagan" group of 35 per cent and added, "I'd say he is probably polarising the country more than anyone since Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The controversial Roosevelt,

who brought about profound social policy change and led America into World War II, was elected the only U.S. president elected to office four times.



## Thatcher seeks warmer East-West climate despite conflicting ideas

By Harvey Morris  
Reuter

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, markedly mellower towards the Soviet bloc than when Moscow first dubbed her "the iron lady", makes her visit official visit to Eastern Europe this week.

The three-day trip to Hungary coincides with early signs of a thaw between East and West after a period of tension marked by violent superpower rhetoric.

Mrs. Thatcher has been the chief supporter, among Western alliance politicians, of President Reagan's hardline approach to the Soviet Union.

But recently, both leaders have backed away from their verbal confrontation with Moscow and Mrs. Thatcher has taken the lead in urging a new approach to the Soviet Union.

Announcing her intention last November to visit Hungary, Mrs. Thatcher said she was seeking a better relationship between East and West.

She said Britain was ready to

pursue dialogue with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe although a conflict of ideas would continue.

"But we seek no other kind of conflict. We will do everything possible to reduce the risks of war and to avoid the misunderstandings which increase those risks," she said.

The British prime minister has since developed the theme and in an interview last week said that the NATO alliance must do "everything we can" to reduce the numbers of nuclear weapons.

She saw, in President Reagan's milder approach to the Soviet Union, an "important change" in Western policy towards the Soviet Union.

British officials see Hungary as an ideal bridge for a possible rapprochement and consider Mrs. Thatcher, whose thinking on East-West issues is closely attuned to Mr. Reagan's, as the best person to take the first tentative step.

The Hungarians, although still firmly locked into the Soviet bloc, have pursued a more open eco-

nomic policy in recent years which benefitted from a period of East-West détente.

Living standards, as a result, are now higher than in other Warsaw Pact countries, and the authorities are eager that their economic successes should not be disrupted by worsening superpower tension.

Criticising the recent deployment of intermediate U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the head of the Hungarian Communist Party's Foreign Affairs Department, Gyula Horn, said recently: "World War will not break out as a result of the deployment, but it is obvious it will launch another wave of tension in East-West relations."

In a television interview he said military tension could be eased only by agreement in political talks and that maintaining good contacts with Western countries was an essential element of this policy.

Mrs. Thatcher's likely strategy for such an East-West dialogue was spelled out by her Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe,

during the current Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe.

Urging that the dialogue should be widened and given more substance, he said the two sides should encourage an exchange of information on military activities and reduce the temptation for any country to resort to force.

He also called for a formula to reduce the risk of surprise attack in Europe.

Officials of NATO allied countries say they will be watching closely the outcome of Mrs. Thatcher's talks in Hungary and presume that Moscow will be fully briefed afterwards by the Hungarian side.

They are not predicting any major breakthrough in Budapest and note that East-West relations are still at a low point following the suspension of talks on reducing nuclear weapons.

They said they will be looking for a sign that Moscow is prepared to respond to a more conciliatory attitude now being displayed by the West.

## Hawke maintains more than a one-eyed view

Bob Hawke, who became Australia's prime minister only last March, dominates his country's politics to an unprecedented degree. Michael Thompson-Noel looks at his success.

SYDNEY — When Bob Hawke was a boy, he often told people he was going to be their leader. So much so, that one of his rivals at school in Perth used to walk into class and announce: "The prime minister is coming." Later, as a law student at the University of Western Australia, he clashed with his mother, Ellie, over whether he should ride a motorbike. He won, and was given a Black Panther. He rode it, according to a contemporary, "hunched forward, staring straight ahead, never looking to right nor left, and convinced he was riding it well."

Today, as leader of the Australian Labour Party (ALP) and prime minister, Mr. Hawke still sits hunched forward staring straight ahead, with barely a glance to Left or Right.

But, as a result of his steering and throttlework, the Hawke government so dominates the political scene that on the Perrier water circuit in Canberra (Mr. Hawke is a born-again teetotaler), it is increasingly assumed that Labour — baring Catastrophe — will win the next election.

Robert James Lee Hawke, son of a Congregational church minister and now 54, is likely still to be prime minister when Australia celebrates its bicentenary in 1988, according to those in the know.

In last March's election Mr. Hawke and the ALP redrew the political map by humiliating the Liberal National Party coalition which had ruled for all but three of the previous 34 years. Since then, Mr. Hawke has held total sway.

The dominance of his government can be attributed to several factors:

— the economic record of its predecessor, including the legacy of a budget deficit of A\$9.6 billion (\$8.8 billion). As a political weapon, the record of the Fraser years has now lost its edge, however;

— Mr. Hawke's assiduous courting of big business, together with a growing penchant for economic and financial innovation;

— a taste for rationalism, pragmatism, and political conservatism that has appropriated for the government almost the entire middle ground of Australian politics;

— recovery in the economy, and good luck.

Mr. Hawke's appearance at major sports events from racing to test cricket to the final of the Davis Cup has demonstrated his populist instincts, and enhanced his stature.

But his handling of the power brokers of business has been no less impressive. He has created the economic Planning Advisory Council (EPAC), and the Advisory Committee on Prices and Incomes (ACPI), and is on excellent terms with leading individuals.

Of his success so far, Mr. Hawke says employers had previously seen him as president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), and knew he "didn't take a one-eyed view of economic or industrial issues". Secondly, they "knew they could trust me completely". Thirdly, they realised, he says, that the system operating under the Fraser government had been a total failure, and were ready to try to constructive alternative.

Business is not totally infatuated with the Hawke approach. The employers are concerned Australia's tarnished trade competitiveness: about the prospects for interest rates; the outlook for centralised wage-fixing based on changes in the consumer price index; and the stability, or otherwise, of the prices and incomes accord, between the government and the trade unions.

It was the pay and prices pact that formed the bedrock of Mr. Hawke's election campaign last March. It covers not only pay and prices but taxation, government expenditure, industrial relations and development (including technological change), immigration, education and health.



Mr. Ralph Willis, Labour's minister for employment and industrial relations, stressed recently that the accord "represents the first real hope Australia has had for years to achieve sustained reductions in both unemployment and inflation." Mr. Cliff Dolan, the ACTU president, says the accord will "need to be reviewed over time, but at this point there are no particular areas that need consideration."

More sceptically, Mr. Bryan Noakes, director of the Confederation of Australian Industry, says the viability of the accord seems likely to be tested in the second half of 1984, and Professor John Nildand, of the University of New South Wales, says that by the Middle of the year, a handful of significant unions may be wavering.

He adds: "The left-wing unions are getting weary of finding in Canberra a government which they thought was pro-labour but which by their interpretation is no different to that of Malcolm Fraser."

Politically, the perception that the Hawke government is decidedly to Labour's right is significant. Federally the ALP totally dominates the stage, leaving the Liberal-National Party partners a temporarily impotent political force. This explains the rough ride suffered so far by Mr. Andrew Peacock, the liberals' new leader, who recently remarried, but whose playboy image remains a liability.

In a recent sally, Mr. Bill Hayden, Labour's foreign minister, claimed that Mr. Peacock represented the "fag end of the Peter Stuyvesant set."

Not only does Mr. Hawke dominate Canberra in the style of a harrington, but he has stolen the Liberals' clothes. This was confirmed by last month's (December) floating of the Australian dollar which has worked well to date, and is likely to herald a further freeing of the financial system, and the encouragement of offshore banking in Australia. Labour may also welcome in the foreign banks, to hasten Australia's emergence as a significant Western Pacific financial centre.

Will Mr. Hawke continue to speed along a route marked "1984"?

When his youthful will prevailed over that of his mother and he was given his motorbike, he crashed it. He was taken to hospital in unbearable pain. He lay cursing and moaning. Twenty-four hours after being anaesthetised, Mr. Hawke awoke to find a wound, seven inches by seven, alongside his navel. His spleen had been removed. At present, there is not the slightest indication that he is heading for a fall. But this time, he will no doubt be watching the road carefully. — Financial Times news feature.

مكتبة الزميل



Democracy is an evolutionary process that should start as early as schooldays, says Sharaf

## Democratic life requires more than restoring Parliament

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The restoration of the Jordanian Parliament does not entail the practice of democracy in all its dimensions in the country, according to the Minister of Information Laila Sharaf.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mrs. Sharaf said "democratic life requires much more than restoring parliamentary life." "The current situation in the Arab World requires caution and hence the practice of democracy in all aspects of life should be enhanced by a slow and gradual movement," Mrs. Sharaf said.

"It is mostly essential," Mrs. Sharaf added, "to focus attention on the country's stability and security before introducing democracy in its full sense." "There are several negative nations and movements trying to enter the Jordanian community in addition to external and internal political pressures which are destructive and should be avoided," she asserted. "Success of the democratic system depends on the mental and psychological growth and the up-bringing of the people," Mrs. Sharaf added.

### Early start

Steps aimed at a successful democratic system, Mrs. Sharaf said, "should start at schools and

basic educational institutions with a manifestation of the system in teacher-student relationships, and students' councils, as well as parent-teacher meetings."

"There should be mutual respect for each other's opinion and there should not be any sort of animosity in case of difference of opinion," the minister added. Acquiring these "primary democratic attitudes," Mrs. Sharaf said, should be followed by encouraging public clubs, "places to discuss matters with an absolute freedom of thought."

Local self-government bodies in various regions in the country would be the third platform to achieve full democratic life, Mrs. Sharaf said.

Separate local administrations imply that they are not entirely connected with the central administration and hence "the citizen himself would have the responsibility to develop his own region by developing his own police, budget and projects," the minister said.

Thus, Mrs. Sharaf said, the country would have brought up a "new citizen aware of his responsibilities and duties and capable of taking independent decisions."

However, she pointed out, the country lacks "social democracy."

"The absence of democracy is not caused by the government, and in my opinion the community

is more 'unjust' than the government."

Substantiating this point, Mrs. Sharaf said: "People fear their own friends and community more than they fear the government."

"They usually do not express their own true opinions and although they are fully convinced of their thinking, they would just retreat if faced by objections."

The minister of information said that there are many "hypocritical people" in the community as well as in the government and "we should recognise such social diseases."

### No copying

Mrs. Sharaf also asked why "democracy in our country should be a true copy of the Western one."

Commenting on this, she said Western democratic systems are adopted by new communities while "our communities, which are 4,000 years old, might require an entirely different democratic system."

Mrs. Sharaf explained that the "nature of our structural, historical and cultural growth requires us to establish ourselves a new democratic system which might even benefit the Western democracy."

"Most of the people are influenced by the Western system, but we should liberate ourselves

from this influence."

She stressed that there should be "a thorough study on our community to establish our own system of democracy which might serve the world."

"The community's own system might be much better than the American democracy which is exposed to the pressures of various parties and private lobbies affecting U.S. public interests internally and externally."

Mrs. Sharaf said the country might witness the emergence of economic, social and political scientists who would define a new shape of democracy.

### Too early for political parties

Asked if real democracy could be achieved without allowing the existence of various political parties, Mrs. Sharaf said she is in favour of political parties, but "only when the community is fully matured."

She added that for the time being the government does not intend to restore political parties for "the whole Arab World and not only Jordan." "It is threatened by external dangers and 'it is not wise to open the way for any sort of leakage.'"

"Personally, I think that time is not suitable for a major democratic jump, for we do not want

democracy to be self-defeated."

Asked on the main responsibilities of the new government, Mrs. Sharaf said that it is merely a continuation of the previous government.

She went on to say that if any difference in action is noticed between the old and the new governments it would be due to individual style of work."

"However, the main objectives of the country and the new government would be the same as directed by His Majesty King Hussein," Mrs. Sharaf added.

She pointed out that if any policy changes occur, "they would be resulting from changes in the international situation and requirements."

On the restoration of parliament in the country, Mrs. Sharaf said it was a necessary action "so as to avoid more deterioration in the political institutions."

She pointed out that over the last 10 years political as well as the constitutional institutions in the country were collapsing. "As the Constitution was semi-suspended due to the suspension of parliamentary life in the country."

"The restoration of parliament was necessary, especially considering that the members were old and 'a situation could have arisen where the necessary quorum would have been difficult to achieve, leaving a constitutional vacuum,'" Mrs. Sharaf said. Such a

situation would have necessitated an entirely new constitution she added.

Mrs. Sharaf said the new government took office "with its arms and heart open for inter-Arab reconciliation and willingness to participate in efforts for world peace."

She added: "This stand was very clearly manifested in King Hussein's address from the throne, in his appointment letter to the government as well as in the cabinet statement."

However, Mrs. Sharaf added, "inter-Arab reconciliation cannot be achieved by a one-sided initiative."

Jordan does not intend to inflict any harm anywhere in the Arab World and "our policy serves the national as well as the Arab cause," Mrs. Sharaf said.

### Future plans

Asked whether the Information Ministry plans to review the current Journalists' Law, particularly the provisions which empower the government to revoke the license of any newspaper without giving reasons, Mrs. Sharaf said: "This depends on the new press experiment regarding flexibility in the system."

She said if the experiment succeeds "I will be the first one to call for new ideas to be incorporated in the law."



Minister of Information Laila Sharaf

However, "if flexibility would result in journalists' lack of responsibility, then I will be the one to call for press restrictions," Mrs. Sharaf added.

She said she will count on "the positive response of the media to protect this responsibility or else the non-believers in press freedom will gloat over my misfortune."

Asked whether the ministry intends to issue licenses to new pub-

lications, Mrs. Sharaf said she has not studied the situation yet. "As a reader and a citizen of the country, however, I guess that the market is overloaded with local newspapers and magazines," she said.

"We have to work now on promoting the standards of the present publications. But the situation may change as new developments warrant," Mrs. Sharaf concluded.

## Hamburger king had made it alone

Ray Kroc made his fortune out of hamburgers. Terry Dodsworth on the founder of McDonald's.

The story of Ray Kroc is that of a marketing man from the ground up. By the time the chairman of McDonald's, who died this month at the age of 51, came to see the possibilities of mass-marketing hamburgers, he had dabbled in several different jobs as a salesman, buying real estate in Florida before the bubble burst, and paper-clips in the mid-West. At the age of 52 he came across McDonald's as a going - but small - concern in California run by two brothers when he was selling the company a sophisticated milk-shake machine.

Mr. Kroc always disliked the word genius and the notion that some special, inherent quality propel a man to overwhelming success. "Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent," was one of his dictums. But the fact is that he had a kind of genius in seeing, by some leap of the imagination, a potential in

McDonald's which had escaped the two founding brothers.

"Before Kroc the outstanding fast food in the U.S. was the hot dog," says Bruce Grier, an analyst at Drexel, Burnham, Lambert.

By his insistence on the quality of the product and the cleanliness of delivery he dispelled the notion that the hamburger was something scraped together from the leftovers at the butcher's counter."

Seeing the potential, Mr. Kroc persuaded the brothers to give him a franchise to set up shop near Chicago, along with the right to establish franchises elsewhere.

Within six years he was able to buy out the brothers' stake for \$2.6 million, and then went on to cover the U.S. in golden arches - the distinctive McDonald's emblem.

Whether Mr. Kroc realised it consciously or not, the company's launch on its nationwide growth trail coincided with a crucial shift in American living habits. In the

1950s, President Eisenhower's road-building programme gave an irreversible push to the suburbanisation of the U.S. Companies that knew how to capitalise on the new off-centre living zones and the mobility brought by expanding use of the motor car were propelled into a period of dizzy growth.

What most of these mass marketing companies did, and what McDonald's achieved perhaps better than any, was to create an entirely predictable national standard. Mr. Kroc banned Soybean and other fillers from his hamburgers, and put overwhelming emphasis on absolutely consistent service.

Mr. Grier argues that the company's ability to reproduce itself time and again in its own image is derived from a unique blend of uniformity and entrepreneurship. Like many other U.S. mass-marketing organisations, McDonald's is based on a franchise system. It prefers to have owner-managers directly involved in op-

erating one site. In this way it achieves an unusual combination - managers who are thoroughly indoctrinated in the ways of McDonald's, but who put up their own money and bring their individual efforts directly to bear on the business.

This concept of product systematisation and owner-involvement is further encouraged by a structure of local committees which meet to co-ordinate advertising. From the start, Mr. Kroc's natural salesmanship was reflected in a massive advertising budget to keep McDonald's perennially in the public eye. But the local committees get together regularly to plan local campaigns, and a proportion of the group's advertising budget (amounting to a total of \$368 million in 1982) is contributed by the franchisees.

At McDonald's the entrepreneurial drive is backed up by an elaborate system of technological aids which underpin all its standards. — Financial Times news feature

## Florida death penalty opponents protest

By Peter Kiernan  
Reuters

MIA VII - Florida, the state with the most crowded death row in the U.S., staged its second execution in eight weeks (Thursday), but State Attorney General Jim Smith, a capital punishment supporter, denies a wave of executions is planned.

Death penalty opponents say Florida and several other states are about to make 1984 the busiest year yet for the executioner since the death penalty was restored in the United States eight years ago.

They point out that Florida Governor Bob Graham has already signed 67 death warrants, more than any other governor in the state's history.

The execution Thursday of Anthony Antone, who allegedly mistook the murder of a former Tampa narcotics detective, was the first in the United States this year.

Patricia Dubus, local director of the American Civil Liberties Union, called the execution "legalised murder."

"There are going to be a lot more of them," she said. "It makes one ashamed to live in Florida."

Civil liberty groups say that Americans can expect at least one execution every two weeks in 1984.

Mr. Smith predicts that up to 15 people will be executed in the next two years in this southern state with 211 people on its death row.

Mr. Graham, a soft-spoken Democrat with a passion for ecology, defends his signature on so many death warrants, saying, "it is a very difficult human experience. But I don't think because a decision is difficult that is a reason for endless procrastination."

No state has been more frustrated in imposing the death penalty than Florida, whose death sentences are appealed to the liberally-inclined 11th District

Court of Appeals in Atlanta.

That court, with jurisdiction over Florida, Alabama and Georgia, is now wrestling with a request for a hearing that goes to the heart of many opponents' criticism of the capital punishment system - the contention that it is racially biased.

The argument is especially applicable to the South. Some 70 per cent of death row inmates in Florida are black although all three men executed in the state since 1976 were white.

The American Civil Liberties Union says that 41 per cent of the 1,288 convicts on death rows across the United States are black, although blacks form only 12 per cent of the population.

Lawyers for a black Georgian sentenced to death for the murder of a white man are asking for a court ruling on whether a recent University of Iowa study proves the death penalty is being applied in an arbitrary and hence unconstitutional manner.

The Iowa study indicated that in Georgia the killer of a white person was more likely to be sentenced to death and that blacks generally were sentenced to death more often than whites.

Another study, by Stanford University researchers, found disproportionate sentencing of blacks in Georgia and seven other states.

In preliminary consideration of the request for a hearing on the racial death penalty issue, the Atlanta judges wondered aloud whether merely granting the request might not imply the panel accepted the findings of such studies.

The court did not indicate why it would rule on the request, but the U.S. Supreme Court is watching with interest.

Last month, it ordered a stay of execution for a convicted Louisiana killer whose lawyers raised the issue of racial discrimination until the Atlanta Court issues a ruling.

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## Shrewsbury upsets Ipswich in English F.A. Cup 4th round

LONDON (A.P.) — Shrewsbury Town of the second division pulled off the upset of the day in the fourth round of the English F.A. Cup Saturday with a 2-0 home win over first division Ipswich Town.

Gary Hackett opened the score with a magnificent curling shot after 71 minutes and substitute Colin Robinson put the game out of Ipswich's reach with a second goal two minutes from time.

It was the second time in three years that the Shropshire team had knocked out Ipswich, currently struggling in the bottom six of the first division.

Shrewsbury manager Graham Turner said afterwards: "We don't mind who we get in the next round. Bring anyone here and

we'll give them a hard game." Five of the day's 16 English Cup games were postponed because of bad weather, while favourites Liverpool play at Brighton in a televised match on Sunday.

But after Saturday's matches, only four first division teams definitely had places in the last 16 of the competition.

Birmingham came from behind to beat Sunderland with two goals in the last six minutes while Watford won 2-0 at second division Charlton.

The only other first division sides definitely through to the fifth round were Southampton and either Tottenham or Norwich, who drew 0-0 at Tottenham and replay on Wednesday.

Southampton won a dramatic south coast "Derby" at Portsmouth, Steve Moran scoring the only goal in the last minute after Alan Biley had missed two golden chances for the home team.

Third division Gillingham earned a magnificent 0-0 draw at first division Everton, to the delight of its 4,000 fans in the crowd.

Crystal Palace of the second division failed by just six minutes to knock out West Ham in an exciting London "Derby".

## Roe aiming for 5th marathon victory

OSAKA, Japan (R) — Allison Roe of New Zealand, hoping she has recovered from a long string of injuries, will be aiming for her fifth victory when she starts the Osaka marathon on Sunday.

Roe, 27, the world's second fastest woman in the marathon, won the 1981 Boston and New York City events.

Her world record winning time in the New York race was two hours 25 minutes and 29 seconds, but since then Roe has suffered a series of injuries.

She lost her world record at Boston last year when American Joan Benoit ran a scorching 2:22.42.

"I'm in good condition now. I hope to finish in two hours 30 minutes to qualify for the Los Angeles Olympic Games," Roe said at a pre-race news conference here.

Roe's latest appearances have not been convincing. Her fourth victory in Seoul in 1982 was in 2:43.12. Then in Boston last year, she was forced to give up at about the 25.6-km (15-mile) point because of leg pains. "I'm still apprehensive over my pace in running the marathon," Roe said.

Roe can expect some stiff competition. Among the 195 starters from 13 nations are Denmark's Dorthe Rasmussen, Priscilla Welch of Britain, Annick Leb-

reton of France and Japan's Akemi Masuda.

Rasmussen, 24, winner of two marathons, including the Orange Bowl in Miami in 1980, will be running her fifth race. Her best time is 2:31:45, set when she came third in Chicago last October.

Masuda, 20, will be heading a Japanese field of about 90 runners. She won the Oregon Marathon last September in 2:30.30.

## Olympic champion scores 4th sprint double

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (R) — Britain's Allan Wells, the Olympic 100 metres champion, stormed to his fourth sprint double in 11 days at an international athletics meeting here Saturday.

Wells powered to emphatic victories in the 100 and 200 metres leaving Americans Howard Hensley and Marty Krulac — second and third in both — well beaten.

Wells, who won both sprints at Australian meetings in Melbourne and Sydney last week and in Hamilton, New Zealand, on Thursday, swept across the line in 10.3 seconds in the 100 metres. He clocked 20.62 for the 200 metres.

New Zealand's former 1,500 metres Olympic champion John Walker demolished a respectable field to win the mile in three minutes 52.82 seconds.

Walker, 32, who held the world record for the distance from 1975 to 1979, fought off some of the best miling talent ever seen in New Zealand.



Carl Lewis reaches as he is about to land as he shatters his own world indoor record in the men's long jump at New York's Madison Square Garden Friday night (A.P. wirephoto).

## Carl Lewis breaks own indoor long jump record

NEW YORK (R) — Carl Lewis broke his own world indoor record for the long jump by an astounding 0.23 metres (9 1/4 inches) when he leaped 8.79 metres (28 feet 10 1/4 inches) at the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden Friday night.

Trailing fellow-American Larry Myricks by eight cms (3 1/8 inches) after leaping 8.30 metres (27 feet 2 1/2 inches) on his fourth jump, Lewis set his new mark on his fifth and final leap.

The jump, besides shattering his two-year-old indoor record of 8.56 (28 feet one inch), equalled Lewis' best effort outdoors, and he said later he feels that this year he can break Bob Beamon's fantastic world record of 8.90 (29 feet 2 1/2 inches), set at the Mexico City Olympics in 1968.

Lewis, who won three gold medals at the World Championships in Helsinki last August, hopes to emulate Jesse Owens' 1936 feat of winning four gold medals in this year's Summer Olympics.

"I think I can beat the world record outdoors this year and I also think I can jump 30 feet (9.15 m)," Lewis added. "I think I have a great chance of winning four Olympic gold medals."

"This is my best jump ever, indoors or out," he said. "I was in control, although I had board problems at the start, since it kept coming up on me. Finally, my sister (also a long jumper) held it down so I could get the extra distance."

He was given a huge ovation from the capacity crowd of nearly 19,000 as he ran a victory lap after his winning jump.

Lewis won his Helsinki gold medals in the 100 metres, the long jump and the 4 x 100 metres relay. He plans to add the 200 metres to his programme in Los Angeles.

Myricks finished second with 8.38 (27 feet 6 inches). While Lewis beat his own indoor record in his first indoor appearance in the event this year, American Billy Olson failed to regain the world indoor record in the pole vault.

Olson, 25, won the event for the second year in a row when he cleared 5.69 (18 feet 8 1/4 inches). But the bearded Texan failed in three attempts at 5.82 (19 feet 1 1/4 inches).

Olson, the first man to clear 19 feet, has bettered the world indoor record seven times — the last at 5.80 (19 feet 4 inches) in Toronto last February 4. But that record fell two weeks ago to Soviet vaulter Sergei Bubka, who cleared 5.81 (19 feet 1 1/8 inches).

Pierre Quinon of France, who briefly held the world outdoor mark late last summer, tied for second with American Earl Bell at (5.60) 18 feet 4 1/2 inches.

With defending champion and world indoor record-holder Eamon Coghlan of Ireland missing because of injury, the mile lacked its most glamorous runner — and an outstanding time.

Steve Scott overcame fellow-

American Tom Byers with two laps to go to win in three minutes 59.38 seconds. Byers, who finished about 10 metres back, clocked 3:59.53, while Roger Donoghue of the U.S. was third in 4:01.20.

That race was overshadowed in terms of drama and excitement by the 5,000 metres, which American Doug Padilla won for the second straight year.

Against one of the most formidable fields ever in the event, Padilla overtook Britain's Geoff Smith, runner-up in last October's New York Marathon, about midway through the race and edged Hansjorg Kunze of East Germany by about eight metres.

Padilla, holder of the American indoor mark, was timed in 13 minutes 33.83 seconds. Kunze, who last year ran the fastest 5,000 metres of all time on an oversized track — 13:13.1 — finished in 13:33.90. Kenyan Sothenes Bliok was third in 13:54.06.

Gidamis Shahanga of Tanzania, who led during the first 15 miles of last year's New York Marathon, was fourth.

Americans Greg Foster and Stephanie Hightower duplicated their 1983 victories in the 60-yard hurdles event.

Emitt King of the United States won the men's 60-yards event in 6.12 seconds while American Chandra Cheeseborough won the women's 60 yards in 6.64.

Ingrid Auerswald of East Germany finished second in 6.74.

## Lendl reaches U.S. indoor semifinals

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Top seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia won 10 of the last 11 games to beat unseeded American Brad Gilbert 3-6, 6-2, 6-1 and reach the semifinals of the \$300,000 U.S. Professional Indoor Tennis Championships.

In the semifinal, Lendl will meet third seeded Yannick Noah of France. Noah beat eighth seeded Eliot Teltscher of the U.S. 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.

Lendl leads Noah in their seven year rivalry 6-5. But Noah has won some of the more important matches including their last meeting in the 1983 French Open quarterfinal and the winning point in their Davis Cup tie in 1982.

Two-time defending champion and second seeded John McEnroe continued his complete mastery of Tomas Smid as he beat the 11th seeded Czechoslovak 6-0, 6-3. It raised McEnroe's record to 8-0 and 17 straight sets.

McEnroe will play Wojtek Fibak of Poland. The unseeded 31-year-old Pole upset fourth seeded Jimmy Arias of the U.S. 6-2, 7-6.

In the first set Lendl was broken by Gilbert, number 62 in the world, in his first three service games. Lendl missed his first 12 first serves. Compounding his problems were his wild groundstrokes that he smashed all around the arena.

Lendl kept hitting everything hard until things turned around at 2-2 in the second set.

"I was either going to stop missing and win or keep missing and go home," Lendl said.

In the last two sets, Lendl did not lose a serve. He saved two break points in the final game before finishing the match with his fifth ace.

McEnroe's main weapon was his left-handed serve, of the 25 first serves McEnroe made, he won the point 18 times. He saved four break points all in the eighth

game leading 4-3. Ten days ago at the Volvo Masters in New York Noah played in poor fashion to lose in the first round to Smid. Against Teltscher he was again the relaxed, confident and athletic player who won the 1983 French Open.

"I needed some matches to be ready. I was thinking about my technique on my strokes before," said Noah, a semifinalist in 1981.

Noah, 28, played solid aggressive tennis behind a strong serve in the first and second sets. In the opening set Teltscher never reached deuce on his serve.

In the last set Noah had one troubled service game. After breaking for 4-2, Noah fell behind love 40 in the next game. He responded by putting in four of the next five first serves to win the next five points for a 5-2 lead.

## West Indies scrapes home against Pakistan in cup

ADELAIDE (R) — West Indies beat Pakistan by one wicket in an exciting finish here Saturday to raise their hopes of a place in the finals of the World Series one-day Cricket Cup.

The injury-hit Pakistanis, needing victory to keep alive their chances, had the one-day cricket masters reeling at 92 for seven with some mesmerising spin bowling but finally had to bow to the brilliance of Malcolm Marshall.

Plan of the match Marshall scored an unbeaten 56 to rescue his side from the brink of defeat and it was his thundering four with five balls left which took the West Indies past the Pakistan total of 177 for eight.

Marshall had earlier destroyed Pakistan's top order with three wickets for 29 runs to send them crashing to 59 for four after electing to bat on a good wicket.

Only all-rounder Wasim Raja, who scored 46 in an invaluable 68-run partnership with Qasim Omar, mastered the bowling to give his team what looked like an outside chance of victory.

The West Indies have now booked a place in next month's finals of the triangular tournament with 12 points from seven games and Australia seem certain to join them.

Pakistan, with only three points from eight matches, would have to win their last three matches to qualify with Australia, who have taken seven points from seven games, losing their last two.

Leg-spinners Abdul Qadir and Wasim Raja so nearly earned Pakistan to victory with some devastating spin bowling which gave them three wickets apiece.

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## France moves its troops closer to Chad rebels

**N'DJAMENA (R)** — France has moved its expeditionary force in Chad 100 kilometres closer to rebel and Libyan positions following the downing of one of its fighter-bombers by ground fire on Wednesday.

At the same time, a Chadian government minister urged French troops to "teach (Libyan leader) Muammar) Qadhafi a lesson".

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Korum Ahamat, said in a statement that if France failed to react Libya would launch more attacks.

Both N'Djamena and Paris have blamed Libya for Wednesday's clash which claimed the first French casualty since President Francois Mitterrand sent 3,000 men to help President Hissen Habre stop a rebel offensive last August.

The vast, semi-desert nation has been split into a rebel-held north and a government-controlled south ever since. The French military presence led to an undeclared and precarious truce.

Despite evidence to the contrary, Libya has always denied

direct involvement in the conflict. But military sources in N'Djamena said the Soviet-built ground-to-air missile that downed the French Jaguar on Wednesday was fired by Libyan forces.

The decision to move the so-called defensive "red line" 100 kilometres north means that the towns of Oum-Challouba and Koro-Toro which were hitherto defended by Chad government forces will now be under direct French protection.

It also brought the French forces to within 200 kilometres of the major rebel stronghold of Faya-Largeau, the scene of savage fighting at the start of the rebel onslaught last year.

The oasis town is the headquarters of rebel leader and former Chad President Goukouni Oueddei who was ousted by Mr. Habre in June 1982.

The Jaguar was shot down and

its pilot killed while overflying a rebel column retreating north to Faya-Largeau after it had attacked an isolated government outpost at Ziguie, 200 kilometres south of the previous French defensive line.

Several French jet fighters flew to N'Djamena from Gabon and the Central African Republic Friday and informed military sources said more were expected Saturday.

Prospects of renewed fighting in Chad increased sharply Saturday after France moved troops north towards a stronghold of Libyan-backed rebels and tripled its air power in the capital N'Djamena.

The Defense Ministry said Friday night its forces had been ordered to engage any "hostile elements" in the new area of operations, effectively extended by 100 kilometres.

All leave for French military personnel in Chad had been cancelled, they said.

A French radio correspondent in N'Djamena reported that troops and planes were now patrolling the new zone, despite sandstorms that had reduced visibility to 100 metres.

## Shultz to visit Latin America, Caribbean

**CARACAS (R)** — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is expected to discuss topics ranging from Central America to the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last October in a tour of Latin America and the Caribbean beginning on Thursday at Venezuela's presidential inauguration.

Isidro Morales Paul, Venezuela's foreign minister des-

ignate, said Mr. Shultz would probably hold talks on Central America with several Latin American heads of state at the inauguration of Jaime Lusinchi.

Mr. Shultz will arrive in Caracas after his first official visit to El Salvador, postponed from last October because of the situation in Lebanon.

After his two-day visit to Ven-

ezuela, Mr. Shultz will visit Brazil, Barbados and then Grenada, where he will attend ceremonies marking the island's 10th anniversary of independence from Britain.

Some 15 heads of state and presidents, mostly from Latin America, are expected to attend the inauguration of Lusinchi, who won elections last December.

## Fighting reported near scene of Salvador killing

**SAN SALVADOR (R)** — Salvadoran government troops and leftwing guerrillas fought Friday in the area where a Californian woman was shot dead Thursday, U.S. officials said.

As the U.S. embassy began collecting testimony from people living near the scene of the killing, in the rebel-dominated eastern province of Morazan, U.S. spokesmen reported fighting in the area.

They gave no details, but residents of Santa Rosa de Lima, 110 kilometres from the scene, reported hearing sporadic gunfire early Friday.

The U.S. embassy is investigating the killing of Linda Cancel, 23, shot in the chest while travelling in a converted bus towards Honduras with her common law husband and two children.

Meanwhile, unidentified gunmen shot dead a rightwing member of the Salvadoran parliament, police said. Mario Pohl, 39, of the extreme Nationalist Republic Alliance (ARENA), was killed as he

fled on foot after being shot at in his car outside his home.

He was the third ARENA deputy killed by gunmen in the last two years. Guerrillas claimed responsibility for the previous deaths, but no group has so far admitted killing Mr. Pohl.

The U.S. embassy said Mrs. Cancel and her husband Curtis Henderson Lewenz were planning to move to Costa Rica and crossed El Salvador's northern border from Guatemala on Wednesday.

Only 30 kilometres from the Honduran border to the south, Mr. Henderson was signalled to stop by a yellow car following their converted school bus and by two armed men on the road ahead, a spokesman said.

Mr. Henderson ignored them and accelerated. Shots from the surrounding hills pierced the bus and one struck Mr. Cancel on the right side of the chest, he said. The embassy has not said whether the shots came from government forces or guerrillas.

## Japan, U.S. hope to forge closer ties

**WASHINGTON (R)** — After two days of blunt talking between Japan and the United States on trade issues, President Reagan and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe have called for new efforts to solve their problems and forge closer ties.

Mr. Abe indicated there had been some tough talking when he said discussions on trade had been frank and useful.

At White House meeting with Mr. Abe Friday, Mr. Reagan spoke about closer cooperation, saying: "We must work hard to resolve problems of the past and to move the partnership forward."

Mr. Abe agreed there was a need for more action to strengthen the U.S.-Japanese alliance.

U.S. officials said agreement was reached on renewing a three-year pact giving American companies equal access to Japanese firms in sales of equipment to the government-owned Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT) Corporation.

## Hunger-strike paralyzes Bolivian government

**LA PAZ, Bolivia (A.P.)** — Bolivia's 15-month-old civilian government tottered on the brink of a crisis Friday that could cause unpredictable consequences for the administration of President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

A hunger strike of an estimated 4,000 or more labour leaders and workers and a three-day strike of state bank employees had paralyzed the government, which was severely criticised by a joint session of congress Thursday night.

On Friday, the Bolivian Confederation of Labour said hundreds of miners were preparing to march on the city to join the strike. Approximately 200 miners started fasting Thursday after they peacefully took over the Ministry of Planning, where the government and the confederation were negotiating.

The labour confederation said it would meet Saturday to resolve to the government's most recent offer to try to end the hunger strike. It said at least 4,000 labour leaders and workers had joined the strike, which began Monday to back demands that the government raise wages, control prices, and take over the golf mining industry.

Fernando Illanes, president of the Confederation of Private Businesses, told the Associated Press Friday evening, "If the situation continues to deteriorate, it could lead to a civil war. There are probably military officers looking for a pretext to intervene, but that could lead to a popular uprising."

## Moscow accused of 'obstructing progress' of talks

**WASHINGTON (A.P.)** — U.S. Arms Control Negotiator Edward Rowny accused the Soviet Union on Friday of "obstructing progress" toward an agreement curbing nuclear weapons, for which the United States is prepared to trade off its strengths for Soviet strengths.

Mr. Rowny said the Soviets have disrupted talks in Geneva, to make it appear the United States was at fault by deploying new Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

"The Soviets will not give up lightly," Mr. Rowny said in a prepared speech for the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco. "The Soviets operate under a long view of history."

The text of Mr. Rowny's speech was distributed in Washington.

The U.S. negotiator said the Soviets are using "fear tactics" to generate pressure on the Reagan administration and may be waiting to see if the tactics succeed before deciding whether to resume the Geneva talks.

If the Soviets return to the bargaining table, Mr. Rowny predicted, they will try to bring the newly deployed, medium-range U.S. missiles into the discussions.

The United States deployed Pershing 2 missiles in West Germany and cruise missiles in Britain in December as part of a NATO plan to install 572 missiles unless the Soviets agreed to reduce their SS-20 missiles to an equal level.

## Andropov nominated for elections

**MOSCOW (A.P.)** — Soviet President Yuri Andropov, out of public view for more than five months, was officially nominated Friday as a candidate for March 4 parliamentary elections but skipped another Communist Party meeting he might have been expected to attend.

Mr. Andropov, 69, was nominated to stand for the Moscow district of Proletarsky, an industrial region in the east of the capital, TASS said.

If he follows precedent established by the late Leonid Brezhnev and other former Soviet leaders, Mr. Andropov can be expected to turn out to vote on March 4.

If he appears then, it would mark the president's first sortie in public since Aug. 18, when he met

with nine American senators in the Kremlin.

In late October, Mr. Andropov said that a "cold" had kept him from meeting physicians visiting Moscow. That version was repeated by Soviet officials after the Soviet leader skipped the Red Square parade Nov. 7 and Kremlin celebrations in honour of the 1917 October Revolution two days earlier.

Pravda Editor in Chief Viktor Afanasyev told CBS Mike Wallace in a Moscow interview last week, however, that Mr. Andropov is suffering from a kidney ailment complicated by flu.

Statements issued in Mr. Andropov's name have appeared regularly, however, in the third week of each month since August. Earlier this week, the latest statement

from Mr. Andropov responded to overtures by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and said Moscow remains willing to negotiate with Washington but only in the interest of reaching "concrete accords."

Mr. Andropov was one of five politburo members missing Friday from a Moscow Communist Party meeting held to formalize nominations for the election.

Mr. Andropov's nomination to the Supreme Soviet, as the nation's two-house parliament is known, was made public during the last session of the outgoing parliament Dec. 28 and 29.

Mr. Brezhnev traditionally went to vote in his Moscow district of Kievsky, in the west of the city. There has been no official word on whether Mr. Andropov will ap-

## Bonn awaits Kohl's word on Woerner

**BONN (R)** — The fate of Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, at the centre of a controversy over his dismissal of a top general, hung in the balance Saturday as West Germany awaited a decision by Chancellor Helmut Kohl on his return from Israel.

Mr. Kohl's delicate and, in his own words, "difficult mission" to Israel has been overshadowed by the mounting political storm over Mr. Woerner's firing of NATO General Guenter KieSSLing on evidence, now discredited, that he frequented homosexual bars and was a security risk.

Mr. Kohl has asked to see Mr. Woerner in his office on Monday, the day after he returns to Bonn, and diplomatic sources expect a quick settlement of the affair to emerge from that meeting.

The ramifications of a resignation by Mr. Woerner, now viewed by many political commentators as probable, multiplied

Friday with both opposition and government parties linking Mr. Woerner's predicament to that of Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who is threatened by the "flick affair" bribery scandal.

Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the second largest party in the Kohl coalition and a longtime rival of the chancellor, was quoted as calling for a major cabinet shake-up — with the clear implication that both ministers should be discharged.

Opposition Social Democrat (SPD) leader Hans-Jochen Vogel told party members in Karlsruhe that Mr. Lambsdorff and Mr. Woerner were two lame ducks who had to go.

He said their clinging to office had hurt the country and posed serious questions about Mr. Kohl's capability as chancellor.

Mr. Lambsdorff, charged with taking bribes from the flick company in return for a big tax concession, is awaiting a decision on

whether he must stand trial. Mr. Kohl has said the minister would have to withdraw if ordered into court.

Mr. Woerner's spokesman told a news conference Friday that the minister was not prepared to quit and denied some newspaper reports that his resignation had already been offered to Mr. Kohl.

But most diplomats and commentators agreed that the tide had turned finally against the defence minister.

A spokesman for the coalition parties in an all-party probe into the affair said that while the original reasons for firing Gen. KieSSLing may have seemed sufficient, they could have been wrong.

This would not make Mr. Woerner's decision incorrect, the spokesman hastened to add. But he appeared to be stepping back from the solid support Mr. Woerner had so far received in public from coalition party members on the committee.

## Michael Jackson hospitalised with burns

**LOS ANGELES (A.P.)** — American pop-rock singer Michael Jackson was hospitalised in good condition with second-degree burns on his scalp Friday after his hair caught fire when a smoke-bomb canister exploded while he was filming a commercial, a spokesman said.

The canister was part of special-effects equipment being used during the filming of a concert scene for a Pepsi-Cola commercial.

"Something went wrong and it exploded and Michael's hair caught fire," said Jackson spokesman John Branca.

Jackson, 25, was taken to Cedars-Sinai Medical Centre, where he was in good condition early Saturday, said Hospital Vice President Larry Baum. He added that Jackson was to be transferred to the burn unit at Brotman Memorial Hospital in Culver City.

"All his vital signs are good," Mr. Baum said.

The accident at the Shrine Auditorium occurred as Jackson was coming down terraced steps towards the front of the stage, singing a Pepsi jingle to the tune of his hit song, "Billy Jean," said Margaret Watkins who was supervising the taping.

"There were canisters that let off smoke, they popped and they smoked," she said. "His hair caught on fire. He grabbed his head and they (stage hands) put water on him and took him off stage."

Jackson won eight American music awards Jan. 16 and is nominated for 12 Grammy Awards. His Thriller album has been on top of the charts for more than half a year and has more than 9 million copies worldwide, making it one of the most successful albums in history.



Michael Jackson

## Vienna analyst puts pets on the couch

**By David Storey**  
Reuter

**VIENNA** — Is your pet dog neurotic? Is your cat a psychopath?

An animal psychologist in Vienna, city of Sigmund Freud, the father of behavioural analysis, has gained a reputation for examining emotionally-disturbed household pets and believes analysis can help them as well as their human owners.

Dr. Ferdinand Brunner, 55, told Reuters in an interview that the main symptoms he found in Vienna's pampered pets were fear, frustration and aggression. And his studies showed most problems were the fault of

the owners than the pets themselves.

He said he was mainly concerned to analyse the way pets thought of their masters and help pet-owners develop a more sensitive approach to their charges — a theme in his recent book *The Misunderstood Dog*.

To support this view that owners were usually more to blame for problems than the pets, he cited two cases: A dog was taken out once on New Year's Eve, when the streets exploded with fireworks. It later refused to go for its regular, constitutional walk at night because it was suffering from a "fear neurosis," the doctor declared.

A cat forgot its house-training after a cupboard was moved in its home. The owner had thoughtlessly removed a window-sill perch the cat used for peepo-watching.

Dr. Brunner said lack of consistency in training could produce neurotic or psychotic pets.

The doctor, a respected writer and scientist, is a strong opponent of animal mistreatment on a more general scale, and has given evidence in a number of legal cases against those accused of maltreating their fellow creatures.

He puts the feelings of animals first. "Their feelings are extremely important, perhaps more so than with humans. Animals don't have

the insight that people have, so they depend more on their feelings," he said.

Dr. Brunner has a small veterinary surgery in Vienna, and he says at least two of the cases brought to him every week are really psychological cases.

He is against keeping animals in veterinary hospitals. "They feel the strangeness of the environment and hospitalisation makes them sicker. It's best to let them go home at night."

The doctor has also written a book called *Understanding Cats and a lengthy tract on the applications of animal behaviourism in veterinary practice.*

## Turkish workers undecided about leaving W. Germany

**By Katerina Syrimi**  
Reuter

**BONN** — Thousands of Turks working in West Germany are taking up a government offer to pay them to go home, but others say the money is not enough and conditions for qualifying are too narrow.

Although workers from Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Morocco, Tunisia and South Korea are eligible, the law is widely seen as aimed at the 1.5 million Turks who make up West Germany's largest immigrant community.

The law was denounced by opposition parties as a discriminatory "expulsion law" when it was introduced last November in an attempt to ease unemployment problems and stem hostility towards the country's 4.5 million foreigners. Two million people, or 9.5 per cent of workforce, are unemployed in West Germany.

Under the new law, foreign workers who lose their jobs between last October 31 and next June are offered 10,500 marks (\$3,700) and 1,500 marks (\$540) for each child if they go home. Turkish sources estimate that

about 10,000 Turks have already applied to leave and this number is expected to rise to over 30,000 by June 30, when the offer ends.

One Turkish source told Reuters the law was unfair because it excluded those workers most likely to be interested in the opportunity to go home, the long-term unemployed.

Some Turks also said they are reluctant to go because they may face political persecution in Turkey.

Federal Labour Office statistics show that more than 114,000 Turks were unemployed last June. The Turkish source said many had hoped to qualify for some form of incentive to return home.

The law also limits eligibility to those workers who are laid off because the firm they were working for has gone bankrupt or partly closed down.

"This is clearly discriminatory and most of our people have been disappointed," the source said. "The number of people leaving is just a drop in the ocean."

But they cannot actually receive any money until after they return home.

The source said this was a serious problem because several West German banks and brokers were profiting by lending the money to workers in advance at interest rates of up to 15 per cent.

"The money the government is offering is barely enough for the trip to Turkey," he said, "and when you lose so much in interest, it's hardly worth it."

The Turkish source said many workers wanting to return home were worried about unemployment in Turkey, currently standing at 17 per cent.

He said private West German industries were examining cooperation schemes with Turkish firms in which returning workers could invest their savings and help create jobs.

"This would be a better way of looking at a return of foreign workers in a long-term perspective," he said.

The Federal Employment Ministry accepts that the law will not significantly reduce the number of foreigners or influence the labour market.

"We are not aiming at an exo-



## Pupil gets radio to cancel school

**NORWICH, England (R)** — A schoolboy tricked a radio station into announcing that his school was cut off by snow and closed for the day by ringing up and mimicking his headmaster. Headmaster John Gibbs was furious when more than 500 pupils stayed away from Northgate High School after the announcement. "Radio Norfolk want their wrists slapped," he said. But he added: "There is very little I can do at school to find the knave."

## Doctor bribed with cognac

**MOSCOW (R)** — A doctor who treated alcoholics at a Ukrainian hospital helped patients more readily when bribed with cognac, a Soviet newspaper reported. Pravda Ukraina said V. Zinchenko, head of the alcoholics unit at a hospital in the south of the Soviet Republic, had taken money as well as spirits from three men wanting their alcoholic sons treated swiftly. The latest edition of the daily to reach Moscow said once he had received 120 roubles (\$150), Mr. Zinchenko also speeded up treatment for another patient even though this was not medically advisable. "He did not refuse cognac either," Pravda Ukraina said. It added that Dr. Zinchenko had been suitably punished in court but did not elaborate.

## China opens first floating hotel

**PEKING (R)** — China has converted a cruise ship built for the late French President Charles de Gaulle into its first floating hotel, anchored off the south coast near Hong Kong, the China daily reported Saturday. The newspaper said China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping visited the 15,000-tonne Minghua during a recent tour of the region and seemed impressed with the ship's three restaurants, swimming pool, bars and cinema. The vessel was built by a French shipyard in 1962 and was later bought by China to transport Chinese workers to Africa to build the Tanzania-Zambia Railway, the country's biggest overseas aid project, the paper added. It had been used as a cruise ship, operating out of Australia, South East Asia and China.

## Pornographer executed in China

**PEKING (R)** — A photographer was executed in Shanghai on Thursday for printing pornographic pictures in his studio, a city newspaper reported. Wenhui Bao said Ren Fuxing had recruited young girls by showing them "extremely filthy photographs and devoting all his efforts to imbue them with pornographic poison." He had earlier been placed under police supervision for two years for a similar offence. It added, Several thousand people have been executed in China since August in a nationwide crackdown against crime. Most of those executed have been murderers, rapists and other violent criminals, but they have also included fraudsters and pro-Taiwanese spies.

## Hookers to hold second convention

**SAN FRANCISCO (A.P.)** — When the Democrats gather here in July for their presidential nominating convention they'll find another party already in progress: The Second International Hookers' Convention. Margo St. James, founder of the prostitutes' rights group Coyote, said the 50 to 100 women expected to show up for the meeting three days before the Democratic National Convention want to persuade delegates that prostitution is a human-rights and labour issue. She said the convention, being held July 16-20, will publicize increased violence prostitutes are suffering on the streets — another example, they argue, of the need to legalise prostitution. As a way to personalise their cause during the Democratic Convention, Ms. St. James said local prostitutes will offer "alternative housing, particularly to women delegates so we can informally lobby them." For 10 dollars a night, the prostitutes will provide delegates a room in their own houses. The delegates must provide their own sleeping bags. Ms. St. James said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### THE DISAPPEARING TRUMP TRICK

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K Q 8 4 3  
♥ A 5  
♦ A Q 6 5 3  
**EAST**  
♠ A 10 9 5  
♥ 9 6 3  
♦ 8 7 6 5  
♣ J 10 4

**SOUTH**  
♠ 7 6 2  
♥ J 4 2  
♦ A K J 9 2  
♣ Q 9

The bidding:  
South West North East  
Pass Pass 1 ♣ Pass  
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
3 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass  
4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♣.

Italy's Benito Garozzo is recognized as perhaps the greatest card player in the game today. Here's an example of his wizardry from the Common Market Championships.

The bidding is typical of his latest methods. One club was forcing, one heart was either natural or showed three controls, two hearts showed at least five spades and five clubs, three clubs showed three spades and fewer clubs, three diamonds was a spade asking bid, three hearts was negative, four clubs was a cue-bid and four

spades signed off. (It took us only half an hour to grasp all this after it was written out for us.) As a result, Garozzo became declarer at four spades from the "wrong" hand. It is seldom wrong to have Garozzo declaring.

Garozzo won the ace of hearts, overtook the queen of diamonds with the king and sluffed a heart from dummy on the ace of diamonds. The two of trumps was covered by the jack, queen and ace. East returned a heart for declarer to ruff on the table. The queen-ace of clubs and a club ruff reduced the hand to this position:

**NORTH**  
♠ K 8 4  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ K 6  
**EAST**  
♠ —  
♥ A 10 9 5  
♦ Q 10 8  
♣ 8 7  
♠ —  
♥ —  
♦ J 9 2  
♣ —

Declarer cashed the jack of diamonds, discarding a club from dummy, then ruffed the jack of hearts. Now the king of clubs was led, and whether West ruffed high or low, he could score only one trump trick!